

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Occasional rain. Temp. 43-53 (F). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 41-51 (F). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 43-51 (F). CHAN- NEL: Moderate. Breeze: Cloudy. Temp. 50-57 (F). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 50-59 (F). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55 (F). ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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## 2 Other Changes Announced

### Richardson to Replace Laird

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—President Nixon today began shaping his "new look" cabinet, shifting Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Elliot Richardson to head the Defense Department and naming Office of Management and Budget Director Caspar Weinberger to be HEW secretary.

The President also appointed Roy L. Ash to replace Mr. Weinberger in the cabinet-level post of director of the OMB.

The 54-year-old Mr. Ash, president of Litton Industries, Inc., is the only new face so far in Mr. Nixon's second-term cabinet. In 1959 he was named chairman of the President's Advisory Council on Government Reorganization, which first recommended setting up the OMB.



Elliot Richardson



Caspar Weinberger

**'Exciting Times'**

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler told newsmen at Camp David, Md., where Mr. Nixon was working at the presidential retreat.

"As the President has said, the next four years will be very exciting times for this nation, both domestically and internationally, and it is with full confidence and pleasure that he announces that these three people will be working with him in accomplishing all that remains to be done."

Mr. Richardson, 52, who became HEW secretary in 1970 after 18 months as under secretary of state, will replace Melvin R. Laird in the top Pentagon post. Mr. Laird, a former Republican congressman from Wisconsin, announced months ago his intention

to quit as defense secretary at the end of Mr. Nixon's first term.

Mr. Richardson reportedly had told friends he wanted to remain as the head of HEW, but there had been speculation he would be shifted in Mr. Nixon's promised executive reshuffle.

The appointment of Budget Director Weinberger, 55, to become secretary of HEW was seen as a presidential effort to impose management and fiscal reforms on the high-spending governmental department.

With a 1973 fiscal-year budget of \$79 billion, HEW outstripped

## Nixon Set To Meet Thieu Aide

He Talks Again With Kissinger

CAMP DAVID, Md., Nov. 28 (Reuters).—President Nixon conferred today with his special adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, and prepared for a meeting tomorrow with a South Vietnamese envoy during which he will outline the terms he wants Saigon to accept for a settlement of the Vietnam war.

Administration sources said the terms were likely to fall short of the demands outlined by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu.

Mr. Nixon worked at his mountain retreat here on the U.S. position in peace moves to be followed by Mr. Kissinger when he resumes his negotiations with the North Vietnamese in Paris on Monday.

Mr. Kissinger, who has had four meetings with President Nixon since he returned from Paris on Saturday, was in the White House in Washington today, but held a lengthy telephone talk with Mr. Nixon.

Thieu's emissary

Tomorrow, Mr. Nixon will confer with Nguyen Phu Duc, a personal emissary of President Thieu who requested the meeting to relay his objections to the nine-point draft cease-fire accord reached by Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho last month, and which the United States itself is attempting to revise.

Mr. Tho, a Hanoi Politburo member, is the chief North Vietnamese negotiator.

## Inflation Hits Human Body

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The chemical value of the human body was once only 93 cents. But that figure is increasing. According to Chemical and Engineering News.

At current chemical prices, the publication said, the adult human body is worth \$350. Biochemist W.D. Noteboom, of the University of Missouri, has even better news.

Dr. Noteboom wrote in to explain that Chemical and Engineering News had failed to feed into the computer the chemical worth in a human body of its blood serum.

Dr. Noteboom said the serum is worth \$130 to \$170 a quart and would be worth "an absolute minimum of roughly \$850 per person."

## U.S. Will Draft Only 10,000 For First 6 Months of 1973

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said today that fewer than 10,000 young men will be drafted in the first half of next year for draft authority expires and the armed forces shift to an all-volunteer basis on July 1.

Manpower specialists said that, depending how the draft calls were spaced next year, some of the 5,000 young men not called from the draft pool this year will be inducted during the first three months of next year. Beyond that, some experts predicted that young men in next year's pool with lottery numbers higher than 25 probably will not be called before the draft expires.

Mr. Laird said that there would be no draft calls in January and that the relatively small inductions would be spaced out between February and June.

## 2 Yemens Initial Merger Accord

BEIRUT, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Presidents Saleh Rubaya Ali of South Yemen and Abdel Rahman Idrisi of North Yemen signed an agreement in Tripoli today merging the two countries in one state to be called the Yemeni Republic, the Middle East News Agency said.

Sanaa will be the capital of the new state. The agency said that the two countries, which were engaged in sporadic border fighting in September, continued to withdraw their troops from the border region.

## 2 Gunmen Caught in Germany After Freeing Two Hostages

TRIER, West Germany, Nov. 28 (AP).—Two young gunmen, who had released their latest hostage for ransom, were captured today following an all-night siege and a shootout between one suspect and the crew of a pursuing helicopter of the border patrol.

The gunman was wounded in the leg and the ransom money, 40,000 marks, was recovered, police reported.

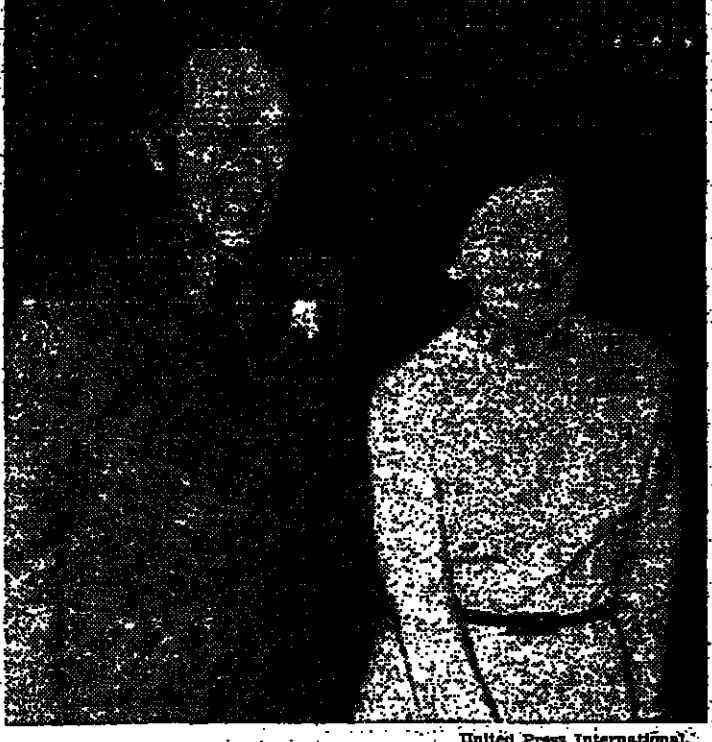
The helicopter crew spotted the light-colored getaway car speeding along a Trier street about an hour after it had driven away from a gun shop where the two men had first held the owner's wife and then an exchange hostage for a holdout totaling nearly 24 hours.

Horst Reber, a 28-year-old newsman who had substituted for the gun shop owner's wife, was freed after Heinz Schwarz, interior minister of Rhineland-Palatinate, agreed to give the gunman the demanded ransom, the getaway car and safe conduct.

After their capture, Mr. Schwarz maintained that he had kept his word, because the capture was made by members of the federal border guard and not by his state police.



Gunman leaving shop with hostage, Horst Reber, in front of him yesterday in German town of Trier.



NEW FACES—Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau introducing Jeanne Sauve, minister of state for science and technology in his reshuffled cabinet.

## First Woman Among 8 New Faces

### Trudeau Makes 18 Changes In His Post-Election Cabinet

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced yesterday 18 changes in a reconstructed cabinet following the Oct. 30 election in which his Liberal government was reduced to minority strength in the House of Commons.

Eight persons were brought into the 30-member cabinet to replace four ministers who lost election contests and four who withdrew for other reasons.

Among the new members was the first woman to sit in a Trudeau cabinet. She is Mrs. Jeanne Sauve, 50, a Montreal journalist and broadcaster who was appointed Minister of Science and Technology.

Alastair W. Gillespie, a former Science Minister, was promoted to Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce, replacing Jean-Luc Pepin, who lost his seat from Quebec. Mr. Pepin played an important role in the continuing negotiations to resolve a number of trade disputes between the United States and Canada.

## Dutch to Vote Today After A Long Crisis

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Fundamental changes in the structure of Dutch society are behind a political crisis in this country of 13 million, and few expect to see a resolution even after the general elections tomorrow.

"There is a feeling of discontent and frustration," said Joop den Uyl, leader of the Socialists, who, the polls suggest, will pick up a few seats reinforcing the party as the biggest in the Netherlands.

The Socialists are joined by 33 other parties fighting for 150 seats in the lower chamber of the Dutch parliament. The number of parties is one of the problems. Another is the breakdown of the traditional coalitions.

Both Mr. den Uyl and his rival, Frans Andriessen, leader of the Catholic People's party, which used to be the biggest, believe it will be very difficult for any post-election coalition to rule with a majority in the so-called Second Chamber.

## IRA Men Launch Offensive With Bombs, Rockets

BELFAST, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The Irish Republican Army began a widespread offensive in Northern Ireland today with bombs and Soviet-made RPG-3 rockets, the army said.

The blasts killed a soldier, a policeman and two young IRA activists. At least six civilians and 12 soldiers were wounded, an army spokesman said.

The RPG-3 anti-tank rockets, similar to those issued to the Viet Cong in Indochina, slammed into he said. Bombs caused damage or deaths in at least seven other places.

The deaths raised the toll in more than three years of sectarian violence in Ulster to 844 persons killed.

An army spokesman said the rockets were the first Soviet heavy weapons ever used by the IRA. Military sources said it could mean a major escalation in the strife.

## IRA Leader Accepts Tea, But No Food

DUBLIN, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Irish Republican Army leader Sean MacStiofain drank a cup of water and a cup of tea to keep from dying today, but he was said to have refused his 10-day-old hunger strike.

Mrs. MacStiofain said her husband accepted a drink of water from a Catholic priest after suffering a severe heart attack this afternoon. Later he drank a cup of tea.

"If he had not taken the drink, he definitely would have died this afternoon," Mrs. MacStiofain said.

The priest, the Rev. Sean McGillemann, said the IRA leader agreed to take the water after a communion wafer to avoid "the bloodshed" his death might cause.

He said he rushed into Mr. MacStiofain's hospital room in the Irish Army's Curragh camp when he heard screams. He found Mr. MacStiofain on the bed looking deliriously. "I love Ireland," he said.

Mrs. MacStiofain was sobbing in a chair.

Her 19-year-old daughter, who thought her father was dead, stood nearby in hysterics.

"I whispered in his ear that if he dies there is going to be serious bloodshed in the south of Ireland," the priest said.

"He has, it appears, now broken his hunger and thirst fast."

A government spokesman confirmed the priest's statement. He said Mr. MacStiofain drank a cup of tea after he received communion.

Since Nov. 19, Mr. MacStiofain, chief of staff of the IRA Provisional wing, started his hunger strike Sunday, Nov. 19, when he was arrested for belonging to an illegal organization. The priest vowed to continue the fast until he was released.

Earlier, a statement from the Irish Department of Defense had said his physical status was unchanged and he was "mentally alert and lucid."

Mr. MacStiofain's supporters had said he was sinking fast and could die any time.

Seán Sheehy, a lawyer, met Mr. MacStiofain today in the overcrowded military hospital to which he was flown Monday after an abortive attempt by eight gunmen to free him from a Dublin prison.

Mr. Sheehy said Mr. MacStiofain was in "astonishingly good" mental condition and especially lucid.

Prime Minister Jack Lynch today released Mr. MacStiofain.

## Japanese Airliner Crashes At Moscow, 42 Known Dead

MOSCOW, Nov. 28 (AP).—A Japan Air Lines DC-8 jetliner with 76 persons aboard crashed and exploded tonight just after taking off from Sheremetyevo Airport.

An airline spokesman said that 42 persons had been killed in the crash, 17 had survived and 17 were still missing.

The flight had originated in Copenhagen and was bound for Tokyo via Siberia after a stopover in Moscow.

The airline spokesman said that all but 10 of the 62 passengers and 14 crew were Japanese. Nine of the survivors are Japanese, the others Western, he said.

An American Embassy spokesman said that two Americans are among the survivors receiving emergency treatment at Moscow's Botkin Hospital. He said that their identities were not yet known.

An Air India official who witnessed the crash said that the aircraft climbed to about 40,000 feet, then banked to the left and plunged to the ground.

"There was a huge explosion when it hit," he said.

Three JAL mechanics, who had serviced the four-engine aircraft in Moscow, said they saw the break-out before the plane nosed toward the ground.

## 400 Libyan Soldiers End Stay in Uganda

KAMPALA, Uganda, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Four hundred Libyan soldiers and armaments, sent to Uganda in September after an unsuccessful invasion by Ugandan guerrillas based in Tanzania, have returned to Tripoli, Libyan Embassy officials said today.

The Libyans played no part in the fighting, but Amin, the Ugandan President, said they helped train Ugandan soldiers.

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## Army Chiefs Fail to Agree On Kashmir

Indian and Pakistani Generals Hold Talks

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—The Indian and Pakistani army chiefs of staff today failed to resolve the dispute surrounding a truce line in the Kashmir and decided to refer the issue back to their governments.

A joint statement said that, in talks lasting more than three hours, Gen. Sam Manekshaw of India and Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan of Pakistan discussed various ways of settling the dispute.

But they differed over the interpretation of a clause in the Simla peace agreement signed by both countries last July.

The Indian Army leader spent six hours in Lahore, Pakistan, today for his first meeting with his Pakistani counterpart. Talks at a lower level had stalled.

### Singh's Viewpoint

Indian Foreign Minister Swarn Singh told Parliament earlier this month that meetings between ministers might have to be held if the chiefs of staff could not make progress.

The latest failure to break the deadlock, which has persisted for more than a month, has dealt a severe blow to prospects for an overall agreement.

Hopes for progress on Kashmir's division had been boosted in recent days when India and Pakistan announced that they were to release a number of prisoners of war and women and children held since the war last December.

At issue is a piece of territory, known as Thaku Chowk, which is one and a half square miles in area.

Occupied by Pakistan last December, it lies in the Indian portion of Kashmir, but opposite the Pakistani state of Punjab.

### India to Free 540 POWs

NEW DELHI, Nov. 28 (UPI).—India will release Friday the Pakistani war prisoners captured on the western front, the Foreign Office announced today.

It said all 540 prisoners will be handed over to Pakistani officials at the Wagah border post, about 300 miles northwest of here. Pakistan has said that a total of 91,000 war prisoners are held by India.

Pakistan announced yesterday it will return all 617 Indian prisoners of war Friday at Wagah.

## Brezhnev, Kadar Continue Talks

BUDAPEST, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party chief, today canceled a scheduled visit to one of Hungary's most modern railroad engine plants to continue political talks with Hungarian leaders.

Mr. Brezhnev, who arrived here yesterday on a goodwill visit, conferred with Janos Kadar, Hungarian Communist party leader, while other members of the Soviet delegation visited the factory at Győr, 128 kilometers west of Budapest.

Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko also met with his Hungarian counterpart, Janos Peter.



BIENVENIDO—Britain's Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home (left) being greeted by Gen. Francisco Franco at Madrid's El Pardo Palace yesterday as Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo looks on.

## Britain, Spain Agree to Extend Talks Over Gibraltar Dispute

MADRID, Nov. 28 (AP).—Britain and Spain agreed today to continue talks on the Gibraltar dispute. Both sides acknowledged for the first time that the talks might lead to negotiation.

A joint communiqué said Sir Alec Douglas-Home, British Foreign Secretary, and Gregorio Lopez Bravo, the Spanish Foreign Minister, would meet again, in London in April, to discuss the long-standing dispute.

The communiqué said the two had a "wide-ranging discussion" during Sir Alec's 30-hour visit in Madrid and added:

"They concentrated on a broad examination of the question of Gibraltar in a constructive spirit and decided to continue working at the same level, on this question, which has not yet reached the stage at which formal negotiations might begin."

Informants cautioned that any real progress toward negotiations was still far in the future. Spain has said it will refuse to negotiate its claim to sovereignty of "The Rock," and the British have said they will not surrender it without democratic guarantees for the Gibraltarians.

### Obituaries

## Princess Sibylla of Sweden, 64, Mother of Crown Prince

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Princess Sibylla of Sweden, 64, died today, the royal court announced. She had been ill for some time.

Princess Sibylla, one of Sweden's richest women and the mother of Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, was born in the German duchy of Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. She married Prince Gustaf Adolf, the son of the present king, in 1932.

The princess died in a Copenhagen air crash 15 years later. The princess was Sweden's first lady after Queen Louise, the second wife of King Gustaf VI Adolf, died seven years ago.

Apart from rare public functions, she lived a secluded life and complained to a journalist recently that she felt that the people of Sweden had never accepted her.

"Perhaps because I am a foreigner," she said in one of the few interviews she granted. After 40 years in Sweden, she still spoke with a German accent.

The princess had surgery for an abdominal cyst earlier this year.

King Gustaf Adolf announced tonight that he has canceled his traditional palace dinner for the Nobel Prize winners on Dec. 11 because of Princess Sibylla's death. He will present the diploma and medals as usual at the Nobel award ceremony on Dec. 10, the court said. The king also

declared an official court mourning period of three weeks.

### Haverger Brian

SHOREHAM, England, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Haverger Brian, 96, often called "the forgotten man of English music," died today.

Mr. Brian was an extraordinarily prolific composer. He wrote 32 symphonies, five operas and much choral music. But he spent most of his life in obscurity and poverty. He once sold his furniture to buy music paper.

Mr. Brian was hospitalized recently after a fall at his home, shortly before a television program on his life and work was presented.

### Harold V. Bozell

LARCHMONT, N.Y., Nov. 28 (UPI).—Harold V. Bozell, 86, retired president of General Telephone Corp., which became General Telephone Electronics Corp., the second largest telephone company in the world, died yesterday at New Rochelle Medical Center near here.

Mr. Bozell was president from 1940 to 1951. The corporation changed its name in 1959 following a merger with Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

## 2 Old Soldiers In Argentina Swap Jibes

Lanusse and Peron Argue Army's Status

By Lewis H. Dinguio

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Which has the grander army, Argentina or neighboring Paraguay?

Two old Argentine soldiers, President Alejandro A. Lanusse and former President Juan D. Peron, have put the question to the public in the latest phase of an effort at political reconciliation here.

In a weekend press conference, Mr. Peron, 77, told a Paraguayan newspaper that the army of his handpicked nation is "the most glorious of all the continent."

Mr. Peron's affection for Paraguay goes back to 1955, when it sheltered him following his ouster from the presidency in a military coup.

President Lanusse, 54, who is also commander-in-chief of the army, sent telegrams yesterday to all units declaring his "profound displeasure" at Mr. Peron's slight on "the noble tradition of all American armies."

### No Formal Action

Mr. Lanusse said that the army would take no formal action against Mr. Peron since he had been sacked from his files long since.

Informed of Mr. Lanusse's telegram, Mr. Peron replied: "I'm a general in the army of Paraguay and I do not believe there is any general who does not believe his own is the most glorious."

Mr. Peron began his political career as a colonel and had himself promoted to general only to lose the title with the presidency in 1955. His admirers still call him "the general."

Part of the effort at reconciling the armed forces and followers of Mr. Peron consisted of restoring the former dictator's rights. Charges against him, including one for statutory rape, have been dropped, but the army commission was not restored.

The Paraguayan generalship is honorary, as is the passport of the same name with which Mr. Peron traveled from exile in Spain.

Whether or not Paraguay's army is glorious, it was the victor in the last South American conflict, Paraguay defeated Bolivia in the Chaco War of 1935.

### Internal Enemies

Argentina's army of 50,000 men is more than four times as big as Paraguay's. The only armed conflicts of the Argentine forces in this century have been against internal enemies or between its own factions.

Mr. Lanusse's highly publicized telegram was an obvious appeal to the intense nationalism here. But whether this nationalism extends to total defense of the army is unproven. A public opinion survey several years ago found the citizenry put generals way below businessmen or politicians when ranking esteem.

## U.K., Iceland Halt Talks on Fishing

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Ministerial talks between Britain and Iceland on the 50-mile-limit fisheries dispute broke up without agreement here tonight.

Both sides agreed to keep in touch with a view to possible further discussions.

"The problems involved were thoroughly discussed but no solution was found," a joint communiqué said.

The talks were aimed at finding an interim solution to the dispute, which arose over Iceland's unilateral declaration extending its fishing limits from 12 to 50 nautical miles on Sept. 1. Britain and West Germany maintain that the new limit is against international law and their travelers have defied it.



TOKYO TALES—With the holiday season approaching, department stores the world over are putting up their colorful, illuminated displays. This one, a picture of a girl from Hans Christian Andersen's "Match Girl," is right on a corner in the Ginza.

## Action to Bar French A-Tests Pledged by Australian Leader

SYDNEY, Nov. 28 (Reuters).—Australian Prime Minister William McMahon, with only four days left before Australia's federal election, today pledged direct action to end French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

Mr. McMahon said in a radio broadcast that the Australian government wanted not only the French nuclear tests to stop, but Chinese tests as well.

"We don't like them, we don't want them, and every kind of influence that we can bring to bear through the United Nations or through our own direct efforts will be made," he said.

"I hope that the French will listen to reason and will abandon any prospect of tests next year."

"We can approach the French government and we can try and induce them to realize, as I believe other governments should be trying to induce the People's Republic of China, to abandon these tests as contrary to the national interests, contrary to the interests of the people of the world."

In Paris, however, the French Defense Ministry today denied recent reports that it was planning new atomic tests in the Pacific. The statement was in answer to statements by Norman Kirk, prime minister-elect, after the Labor party's victory in Saturday's elections in New Zealand.

France conducted three or four nuclear tests in the Pacific last summer, but there was no announcement either at the start or the end of the series.

In Wellington, Mr. Kirk said yesterday that if France continued nuclear testing in the Pacific he would send a frigate to the test area with at least one cabinet minister aboard.

Mr. Kirk said tonight he doubted whether France would negotiate against New Zealand if his government took a tough line against the tests. He was commenting on a report from the New Zealand Press Association's London correspondent quoting informed sources in Paris as saying that France would almost certainly take retaliatory action if the new Labor government pursued a tough line.

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### First Executions Since '69

## Two Are Guillotined in France As Pompidou Bars Clemency

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Two men were guillotined at dawn today for the murders of a policeman and nurse at Clairvaux prison last year. The executions were the first in France since 1969.

They were also the first executions under President Georges Pompidou, following indications early in his term that he would abolish the death penalty. He had granted clemency to five convicted murderers and today saved a sixth man from the guillotine. The two men became the 19th and 20th guillotined in France since 1964.

The two men executed at La Santé prison, Paris, were Claude Buffet, 35, and Roger Bontems, 36, who were sentenced to death last June in Troyes, in eastern France, nine months after an escape attempt from Clairvaux. During the attempt they held the prison guard and nurse hostage and fought with their hands out when guards finally broke in.

During the trial, Buffet was found guilty of the actual murders, while Bontems was convicted of complicity. Buffet attracted considerable attention at the trial when he publicly asked the court, he would kill again if he did not get it and told the director of French prisons that he regretted he couldn't cut the prison director's throat, too.

"Gruel Revenge" During the trial, Buffet was described by psychiatrists as "cruel, perverse, without any moral sense, extremely dangerous and feeling a 'desire and need to kill.'"

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Clairvaux murders had reverse earlier opinion polls that showed the majority of Frenchmen opposed to the death penalty.

One of Bontems's attorneys, Robert Badinter, also protested the executions. He said that Bontems had shown "considerable courage this morning," especially since he was convinced he would be granted clemency." Mr. Badinter said he would "never forget that in France, in 1972, saw the execution of a man, the court ruled, never had killed anyone."

Admitted Killings There had been speculation here that Mr. Pompidou would grant clemency to Bontems and Buffet, who were sentenced to death last June in Troyes, in eastern France, nine months after an escape attempt from Clairvaux.

During the trial, Buffet was found guilty of the actual murders, while Bontems was convicted of complicity. Buffet attracted considerable attention at the trial when he publicly asked the court, he would kill again if he did not get it and told the director of French prisons that he regretted he couldn't cut the prison director's throat, too.

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## THEATER IN PARIS

Dubillard's Latest Play:  
A Success With a Secret

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 28 (IHT).—Roland Dubillard, poet, playwright, actor, is as gifted as he is versatile. He is the most original and bizarre personality on the French theatrical scene since Boris Vian.

Dubillard's latest play, "Où Boivent les Vaches" (Where the Cows Drink), with the author in the leading role—has just opened at the Théâtre de la Comédie, under the direction of Roger Blin, whose staging of "Waiting for Godot"—when no other would dare it—brought Dubillard world fame as a dramatist.

Dubillard began as a cabaret performer, under the name of Gregoire, and his first play, "Natives Héréditaires," was produced at the Théâtre de Poche-Montparnasse in 1961. The critics were harsh. But two fellow dramatists, André Roussin and Eugene Ionesco, wrote of it so enthusiastically that, one by one, the shame-faced critics went back for a second look and reversed their initial verdict. This resulted in a long run for "Natives Héréditaires," with a French company playing it in London. It was later translated into English. "La Saison d'Ours," Dubillard's second play, a drama of darker hue, was less successful. From then until now, the author has been acting in works by others. Last season he was the drunken drama critic in the Atelier production of a London comedy, "After Haggerty," and he gives a moving performance as the hopeless alcoholic in the film, "Quelque Part Quelqu'un" (at the Pagode Cinema).

## Phrase From Rimbaud

For his new play, Dubillard has taken a phrase from Rimbaud as his title. To outline the action could be absurd for it is an "absurd" play.

Much of "Où Boivent les Vaches"—indeed most of it—remains deliberately obscure. It is a drama of feelings, playing with eternal verities. The subjects are life, death and man's isolated state. It asks questions, but it offers no answers. Drama-arguing of this brand depends on the author's ability to enlist the spectator's imagination. How this is accomplished is a secret, but Dubillard succeeds.

The central figure—which he plays with amusing childish rhyme and, sometimes, with compelling desperation—is an author-architect who has won a literary award. Much to his annoyance he is interviewed and an envoy from the Ministry of Beaux-Arts arrives to commission him to build the Méditerranée fountain on the Place Saint-Michel. "But it is already there," he protests. Exactly," replies the high-hatted

messenger, "that's why it is so simple a task." This is a sample of the nonsense humor that runs through the play.

It has fine tragic moments, too, the deathbed scene of the mother, superbly acted by Madeleine Renaud, and the ghastly loneliness that follows. Afterwards in the postmortem sequence, the structure begins to wobble. Dubillard seems in doubt when to let go and the evening's second half is overextended. Notwithstanding this falling off toward the finish, "Où Boivent les Vaches" is a work of fascinating dazle, brilliantly played and expertly staged. In both its writing and in its production there is true theatrical magic.

The internationally popular Robert Dhéry's revue, "Les Bravaches" (at the Théâtre La Bruyère), provides another testimonial to his skill as both a showman and a clown. A bit of Dhéry now and again is a serviceable diversion against the labored musical comedies. He has selected here a collection of skills, supposedly numbers being performed by aspiring beginners on an amateur night. Some are new and some are not so new—the bell-ringing monks skipping about as they toll matins was in "Ah! Les Belles Bacchantes," in which Louis de Funès first came to the fore. But all the material is merry, fast paced and welcome.

Dhéry—whose "La Plume de Ma Tante" enjoyed enormous success on Broadway and in London—avoids overexposure, appearing with his able company of comics only every other season. Too much of him might dull the palate. His current vehicle is well balanced, retaining its freshness and fun throughout. Nothing is overdone, nothing is insidiously upon, nothing lags, nothing is monotonously repeated. There is style and verve to each of its sketches and variety is its spice. It offers airy entertainment as pleasant as a soft breeze in the sunshine.

An English café-theater has opened at Le Poteau (6 Rue de la Banque) under the management of Liz Sharland, an Australian-born actress, a former member of the London Old Vic. Miss Sharland wants to have a showcase for new plays, revues and performers in Paris. Unable to obtain a suitable new play for the theater's premiere, she has staged N.F. Simpson's one-act version of "A Resounding Tinkle," a three-character absurd farce about a middle-class English couple and their firsie chats about their pets—which include



Roland Dubillard: "Où Boivent les Vaches."

a snake, a giraffe and a full grown elephant which has been delivered instead of the baby elephant that they had ordered. This beast, they complain, is standing in the backyard, flapping its ears and they make telephone calls in an effort to arrange an exchange with some neighbor animal lover. Jack Fitzgerald, Jackie Menage and Maggie Mills, the last impersonating a visiting uncle who has undergone a sex change, enact it spiritedly and make it diverting.

The performance is at 8:30 from Wednesday through Saturday evenings. The entrance fee is 3 francs (beer included).

Roger Grass is presenting "Rêves à Tahiti" as the dinner show in the first-floor restaurant of the Riffel Tower. An unspoiled company of South Sea dancers, singers and musicians has been imported for the show. It is a charming and beguiling entertainment. A Polynesian banquet accompanies the show.

## MUSIC IN GERMANY

## Behind a Language Barrier

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Nov. 28 (IHT).—Not for a long time has West Berlin enjoyed so gala an operatic evening as the opening of Otto Schenk's bright new production of "Così Fan Tutte" last night. On nights like this, the Deutsche Oper Berlin can hold its own with any opera house in the world. The audience, invigorated by the idea of a cast consisting of Luigi Alva, Brigitte Fassbender, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Erika Köth, Pilar Lorengar, and Barry McDaniel, arrived in a holiday mood, and the entry of Karl Böhm into the pit touched off the first of many ovations before a single note of music had sounded.

This audience rarely applauds stage settings, but it spontaneously applauded the sumptuous work of Jürgen Rose, and not once but twice. The chorus, prepared by the redoubtable Walter Hagen-Groll, has relatively little to do in this work, but both it and the orchestra extended themselves in a successful attempt to prove worthy of the soloists and conductor.

Egon Seefehlner, the new Intendant of the Deutsche Oper Berlin, shows a regrettably regressive tendency to abandon the praiseworthy German tradition of presenting opera to audiences in the vernacular. That practice, as most people realize who have become accustomed to it, results in an immediacy of comprehension and communication between singers and their auditors for which no amount of pre-performance libretto-studying

can provide an adequate substitute.

Yet this new production of "Così Fan Tutte," with half its cast native German speakers and the other half bilingual, deliberately chooses to alienate this sparkling work from its audience by cutting the vast majority of them off from the text—which, for all its feeble-minded comedy of errors, does after all constitute one half of the work of art. Even in the recitatives, which one can easily follow almost word for word as long as one knows the language, the audience sat through all that Italian almost dumb.

The audience accorded Miss Lorengar, as Fiordiligi, two shouting ovations for her arias, and she thoroughly deserved them: on stage, Mr. Fischer-Dieskau even joined in one of them. As Don Alfonso, he showed considerable flair for foxy-grandpa clowning, and he sang with his accustomed mastery. Miss Fassbender, as Dorabella, sang with memorable musicality and tonal beauty. Tiny Miss Köth, playing Miti to the towering Mr. Fischer-Dieskau's Jeff, had the audience holding its sides during her two transvestite turns, and she also sang Desdemona's role to perfection. Mr. Alva, as Ferrando, got a big hand for his main aria, and Mr. McDaniel, always an outstandingly musical and intelligent singer, proved himself up to standard as Guglielmo. Mr. Böhm got a thunderous ovation when he joined in the curtain-calls, which went on and on.

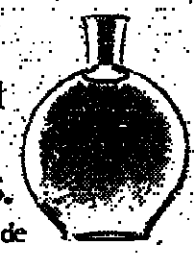
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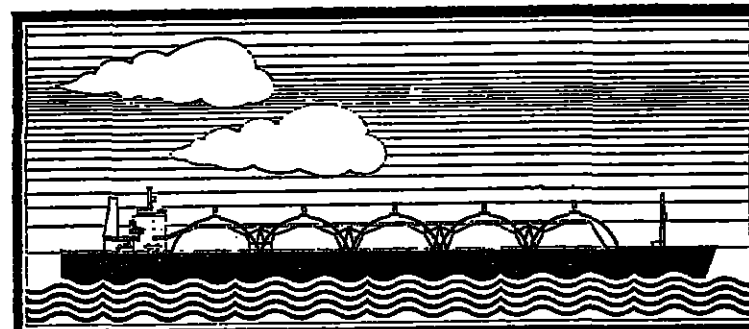
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## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (IHT).—This is how The New York Times reviewers rate new productions on and Off-Broadway:

"Cora," a "change of pace and face" for Charles Ludlam's Jovian Theatre Company at the 13th Street Theatre, is rated "thoroughly enjoyable entertainment" though the material is self-spoofing, admittedly corny. The musical, written and directed by Ludlam, with "good additional libretto" music by Irvin Young, concerns Lola Lola (Lola Pallas), a world famous singer who needs a wide-open space for a free concert and, consequently, tries to bring together two feuding families. The music in the show is "not primarily the script, but in the performance," Mr. Gussow says. John D. Rockefeller as Maw McCoy, "in all calico dress and teeny apron, with knobby knees and droopy eyelids, advising his daughters 'have no truck with city slickers'" is "hilarious."

"Doctor Selary's Magic Theater," a musical about "alienation and its therapy" at the Mercer Theatre, is credited with "a most engaging madness." The show, which was conceived, aged and designed by Richard Arman, takes place in "one of the funniest madhouses I have ever encountered." Clive Barnes notes. Actors are "staring menacingly at the audience, belting it love songs or Mozart passages with expressions of dire despair, wearing pirate hats, carrying golf clubs and generally behaving like the Marx Brothers at Marzetti rally." Yet, Barnes

comments, there is "a subtext of tragedy here that disconcertingly gives savor to the fun." Stanley Silverman wrote the music ("...from rock to ballad to nursery tale") with lyrics by Tom Hendry.

"Ambassador" is an "effete and pallid" adaptation of the Henry James novel, "The Ambassador," Clive Barnes says. It is "not a disgrace, merely a pity." The style of the show is "a travesty" of James, Barnes reports but this "need not have mattered too much—after all, who knows, or cares, what Shakespeare thought of 'Kiss Me Kate'?" Far more serious, in Barnes's opinion, "the kind of insensitive savagery shown by the authors of this book (Don Ettlinger and Anna Marie Barlow) is not justified by their event. Nor is that event helped by the music by Don Gohman and the lyrics by Hal Hackady." The evening's "brighter aspects" include Joyce Trisler's choreography, and its stars, Danielle Darrieux and Howard Keel.

"Lysistrata," Michael Cacoyannis's adaptation of Aristophanes, directed by Mr. Cacoyannis, is described as "one of the worst written shows Broadway has seen in some time." The basic idea in the play "of women removing the object that made them sexual objects," today "perhaps seems somewhat sexist, yet remains amusing," Clive Barnes notes. But "there are not too many jokes about chastity and abstinence, and the play rather quickly exhausts them and then proceeds to exhaust the audience." Melina Mercouri is credited with "many moments of vibrancy" in the title role. Miss Mercouri "looked marvelously but never dangerously sexy," Barnes says, and "acted and sang her way through the evening in that uninflected, feminine growl that seems always to be addressing a militant crowd." The play is at the Brooks Atkinson Theatre.

Records Set  
for Works by  
Miro, Gris

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP).—Two world auction records were set today for works by Joan Miro and Pablo Picasso. An Ork at Christie's in London, Miro's "Vase de Fleurs et Palmes," dated 1922-23, was sold for \$17,750 (\$123,800) and Gris's "Intrigue," painted in 1915, for \$18,250 (\$163,800). Both were bought by Marlborough Gallery, London.

The previous record for a work Miro was \$30,000 set at Sotheby's in New York in 66. The previous Gris record \$50,000 (\$170,000) was also set at Sotheby's.

A winter landscape scene, painted by Claude Monet in 1873, was bought by New York dealer Stephen Hahn for \$26,600 (\$231,300), top price in the sale.

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## The Vietnam Handshake

One month has elapsed since that dramatic White House briefing by Dr. Henry Kissinger. "We remain convinced that the issues that I have mentioned are soluble in a very brief period of time," President Nixon's negotiator said. "We have undertaken, and I repeat it here publicly, to settle them at one more meeting and to remain at that meeting for as long as is necessary to complete the agreement." This undertaking to the people of the United States and of Vietnam has now been broken. Perhaps the reasons are technical, but there are ominous signs that more profound considerations may be promoting ruinous second thoughts.

White House spokesmen now stress the quest for "a settlement that will last, not just for the short term but for the long term." This smacks dangerously of the inflated war aims that kept the Johnson and Nixon administrations fighting so intensely in Vietnam long after knowledgeable strategists had concluded these aims were unattainable.

Far from envisaging a disengagement of American personnel from Vietnam, the administration is revealed to have embarked on a secret build-up of "civilian" personnel under Defense Department contract to "advise" the South Vietnamese military establishment. And four weeks after the White House declared that "peace is at hand," the United States carried out two days of what was officially described as the heaviest B-52 bombardment of North Vietnam of the whole war.

Pressing the advantage which he has ap-

parently gained in the past month of jockeying, President Thieu has sent a special envoy to meet Mr. Nixon this week, after which he is to accompany Dr. Kissinger to the renewed dialogue with Hanoi's Le Duc Tho next week. Among the "clarifications" the United States is reportedly seeking from North Vietnam is a specific pledge to withdraw some of its troops from the South after the cease-fire, thus soothing one of President Thieu's deepest fears. From the start, Dr. Kissinger's critics and supporters alike spotted the absence of any visible concession by Hanoi on this point as a critical element in the give-and-take that had gone into the basic accord; if it is being injected as a new element at this stage, what is left of the whole issue of understanding?

It seems impossible to doubt, from the statements of both sides, that Dr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho reached a handshake agreement a month ago to end 10 years of war in Vietnam; the White House disclosed this tentative accord just before the American presidential elections. As every collective bargainer knows, the whole concept of negotiation is built on mutual respect for the integrity of such agreements, whatever minor difficulties may attend their translation into formal contract language. If a veto by President Thieu is leading to United States insistence on renegotiation of one or more of the most fundamental clauses in the agreement, the promised light at the end of the tunnel may once again be receding into dim shadow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Letting Mr. Sadat 'Sweat It Out'

Twice in two weeks the tacit mutual guidelines for relative calm on the border between Syria and Israeli-occupied Golan have been breached, and hours-long artillery and air duels have taken place. Militarily, these seem to have had no particular importance in themselves or as harbingers of broader fighting to come. Syria, with its new Russian weapons (a means by which it can one-up currently quiescent Egypt), may have its own political reasons to strut its military stuff. Israel, not often reluctant to exercise its immense American-supplied arsenal, may not have been entirely displeased to use guerrilla provocations as a pretext to shoot back in a major way. These are essentially irresponsible uses of force on both sides, although it should be noted that Israel has had the discretion not to launch at Syria, which enjoys Soviet patronage, the same kind of conspicuous land invasions which it has recently launched into Lebanon, a country with no foreign patronage at all.

All the same, it is disturbing to find Israelis publicly claiming that they shelled six Syrian civilian villages—"to give the Syrians a signal that they should stop shelling our civilian settlements." The settlements in question are those Israel has established on territory it seized in 1967. The "signal" Israel is giving, whether or not it concedes, is that shelling civilian villages is permissible. Such a "signal" does much to undermine the presumed basis of moral superiority on which Israel commonly bases its appeals for sympathy and support in the West. Is Mrs. Meir now prepared to state that as a matter of high policy, Israel has erased the distinction it had previously claimed to respect between civilian and military targets? Americans, who supply the airplanes being used, have a right to know. Syria, however, is a sideshow, with a popu-

lation a sixth of Egypt's, a military budget barely a tenth, and a capital quite completely open to Israeli strikes. Egypt is the main act. The Israeli-Egyptian cease-fire line at Suez remains quiet: Soldiers banter back and forth across the dead water. With most of the Soviet stiffening gone from Egypt's own forces, not even Israel's successive humiliations of Lebanon and Syria have been able to provoke a careful Cairo into fulfilling its trumpeted "commitments" to help defend its allies. On Friday, the authoritative Egyptian commentator, Mr. Helkal, noted that the world, otherwise preoccupied with progress and détente, was tiring of the Mideast. He seemed to be conceding that time was not on Egypt's side.

This line complements that recently offered by Mr. Eban, Israel's foreign minister, who said (shades of Richard Nixon?) the best Israeli policy now is to let Mr. Sadat "sweat it out," his range of alternatives narrowing all the time, driving him eventually to discussions with Israel itself. A limited agreement opening the Suez Canal could be the first step. If Mr. Eban's prediction turns out to be more than a rationale for Israeli rigidity, then the success of any such Egyptian turn will depend in large part on whether Israel stands on its military superiority and demands immediate and conspicuous Egyptian concessions, or whether it treats Egypt as a neighbor whose long-range cooperation it has got to earn and reward.

An Egyptian decision to open some kind of negotiations with Israel would be difficult but would surely be met with "road understanding." Cairo's military vulnerability would give it the underdog's somewhat compensating political advantage. Farseeing Israelis would be tested in their contention that Israel does not expect or hope to "impose" a lasting, mutually valuable settlement with its jets and tanks and guns.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Tito's 'Cultural Revolution'

The purges and shakeups which have lately been sweeping through Yugoslavia constitute a regressive reaction by Tito against a regional patriotism that had grown virulent in some parts of the Yugoslav federation and threatened its continued cohesion—with the aid not only of exiled Croats but also of Soviet agents.

Yugoslavia has gone further than the other Eastern countries in the difficult, if not impossible attempt to become liberal, federalistic and prosperous, and at the same time to remain the dominion of a ruling Communist party. To date the experiment has yielded a zigzag course which is a source of worry and concern to the country's own people and its friends elsewhere. This is partly because no one knows how, and by whom, the six republics and two autonomous regions between the Adriatic and the Danube will be held together when Tito departs from the scene.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

#### Deadlock in Peace Talks

Although it is, in one obvious sense, disappointing that the Vietnam peace talks should have reached a state of apparent deadlock, in another sense it is quite encouraging. For it does suggest that President Nixon is not determined to get out of Vietnam as soon as possible and on virtually any terms. The so-called "draft accord" which was released by Hanoi before the presidential election did rather give the impression. Time is well worth taking . . . the important thing is to achieve, not a rapid settlement, but a settlement which will last and which will give the people of South Vietnam the right and real opportunity to determine their own political destiny. This will not be possible if North Vietnamese troops are allowed to stay in the country after a cease-fire. On this point, Washington and Saigon should keep their heels well dug in.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 29, 1897

VIENNA—There is now a governmental crisis in Austria. The premier and his ministers have resigned. But the emperor, whose elevation to the throne put an end to revolution, and whose defeats in Bohemia left him stronger and more popular than before, is still at the head of the state. He is the most experienced and probably the wisest of continental sovereigns. There is, therefore, good reason not to despair of Austria-Hungary.

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 29, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The cabinet at its meeting here today discussed the drunkenness of Anna-polis midshipmen following the Army-Navy football game in Philadelphia last Saturday, which Secretary of the Navy Denby declared was a disgrace and would be investigated thoroughly. It has been decided not to ban future Army-Navy games but to punish severely in the future any midshipman or cadet who violates the National Prohibition Law.



## Marx and Marxist Germany

By C. L. Sulzberger

DRESDEN, East Germany.—By its energetic construction of this East German capital, famous for its fine buildings overlooking the Elbe, for its craftsmen and for the magnificent paintings in its art gallery, typifies the German Democratic Republic now rising like a small phoenix in the Communist world.

Dresden was smashed by an Anglo-American bombing raid in February, 1945, when the Allies sought to help the Soviet Army destroy Hitler. Contemporary propaganda (including the museum catalogue) describes that assault as "barbaric" and "meaningless to the assailants." Propaganda is a notable aspect of the system and until very recently it has been openly hostile to the West.

The propaganda is capable of shifting—and the East today shows more tolerance of both the German Federal Republic in Bonn and its Western allies. After all, the line has changed on far more fundamental things. For example, in a book called "Introducing the GDR," given me by East Germany's boss, Erich Honecker, it is recalled that in 1948-49:

"The Communist League, led by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, came into existence . . . the slogan of this party: 'All Germany shall be declared a unified, indivisible republic' fully corresponded to the interests of the people and the nation."

#### 'Firmly Anchored'

Nowadays the only unity sought by the Democratic Republic is with the Soviet Union. As the book also says: "The most important foreign policy task of the GDR consists in becoming ever more firmly anchored" in the socialist "community by comprehensively deepening the alliance with the Soviet Union as well as the other fraternal socialist countries."

The book continues: "As long as the FRG (Federal German Republic) is an imperialist state the relations between the GDR and the FRG can only be those of peaceful coexistence according to the rules of international law. Relations of another kind are impossible between states with differing social systems."

Honecker spelled this out yet further to me by saying of the two Germanys that their "two ideologies mutually exclude each other" and that it was "an advantage to the world" to see two separate German states.

The East German boss is proud that his country is second only to the Soviet Union among Warsaw Pact members in terms of industrial production and high living standards. He says the annual growth rate of the GNP is between 6 and 7 percent with labor productivity rapidly increasing. But, unlike West Germany, East Germany had no intention of "instituting a guest labor system" by admitting large numbers of foreign workers.

#### Global Rating

Honecker was not sure of the global rating of East Germany as an industrial power. GNP is variously listed as number 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14 depending on which statistical compilation is consulted.

A listing used by American diplomats gives West Germany number four position in the world (after the United States, Russia and Japan) with a GNP worth \$24 billion (less than a fourth that of America and less than half that of the Soviet Union) and gives East Germany number 14 position with slightly over \$3.5 billion.

The two German outputs, when

added together, exceed that of Japan, now number three. But they are not going to be added together—in the predictable future. So East Germany, with less than half the area of the West, goes it alone with its Marxist partners.

Textile industries and intelligence have registered great success here and a "new economic system," which Honecker concedes isn't really "new," has impressively boosted the status of this small country (about 17 million population). A considerable

percentage of available funds is invested in research and development and technical innovations are encouraged with financial bonuses.

Moreover, the GDR has been careful to insist on wide diffusion of modern consumer goods, thereby producing a perceptibly higher standard of comfort than exists among its Eastern neighbors. Improved living conditions ease Honecker's job in strictly limiting access of East Germans to the West even while opening free

access of West Germans to the East. The contrast between economic conditions within the GDR and the FRG are today less unfavorable to the former than a decade ago. But there is little pretense that freedom of expression or the right to political dissent exists. Willy Brandt hopes this latter restriction will slowly change as contacts broaden. Honecker seems convinced it won't. There is no reason to believe Honecker doesn't know what he's talking about.

Plato thought we were born with some memory of justice from a former and no doubt better existence; whether it is so with justice or not, I think it is obviously true of art. We gasp with recognition at what we are seeing for the first time. Every body knows this experience. Why, then, not deal with it somehow internationally? What is UNESCO doing, anyhow?

VINCENT SHEARER,  
Leggimo-per-Ardo, Italy.

**Irish Solution?**  
Mr. Heath, Prime Minister of Britain, is in so many ways a brilliant man, but when it comes to Ireland, he has a blind spot. Watch, for example, CHET. Nov. 17, how he is willing to spend \$500,000 of the British taxpayer's money to subsidize a divided Ireland, and another \$250,000 to support British occupying forces there.

I want Mr. Heath to sit up and take notice when an intelligent man speaks to him: Give this money to implement the obvious solution for Ireland—one parliament for one people. Just as there is in Britain, itself, or in France, or in the United States.

RICHARD MULLINS,  
Shanagolden, Ireland.

**Nixon's Mandate**  
In the article by Archibald MacLachlan, published in the International Herald Tribune of Nov. 21, he states categorically that in the American presidential election just concluded "if there's a mandate, nobody knows what it is."

In the unlikely event that he was referring to himself as that "nobody," such a statement could have been made only by an arrogant egotist who presumes to speak for the 61 percent of the voters, electorate that chose Mr. Nixon, as well as for the 39 percent who did not. That he even speaks for the 39 percent is highly doubtful.

Your correspondent knows what the mandate is, and is acquainted personally with a stable number of other Americans who also know what it is. To start with, the mandate is for Mr. Nixon to appoint to the Supreme Court, when the acceptable vacancies occur, over the next four years, justices more nearly of the caliber of those who composed the Supreme Court in let us say, the first 150 years of our country's existence. The progress made in that direction by President Nixon during his first administration is expected to be continued. That undoubtedly is the most important item in the mandate.

Highly important too, in the mandate, is for President Nixon to continue the steps he has already taken to ward off the

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## A Changing, Revitalized U.S. House

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—The House of Representatives is a deceptive place. Talking about it this past week, a White House legislative liaison man, a labor lobbyist and a veteran of the press gallery all commented on what they called its "static" or "stagnant" quality.

Yet the case can be made that the House is changing faster than any other part of the national government. When the next session begins in January, exactly half its members will be men and women who have begun their House service since 1967.

This "dramatic shift" downward in the seniority structure of the House, as John Rostenkowski, political scientist Robert Feabody calls it, has gone largely unmentioned even by people who deal professionally with the House day by day.

There has been some comment on the fact that the crop of freshman representatives—48 Republicans and 28 Democrats—is larger than usual. What has not been noted is that the 1972 election changed a period of exceptionally rapid turnover in both houses of Congress.

Forty-five of the 100 senators who will serve next January were not around six years ago, and 216 of the 435 representatives will also be people who came to Washington in the past six years. When replacements are elected for the missing Hale Boggs and Nick Begich, the majority of the House will be "underclassmen."

The rate of turnover has been more rapid among Republicans than Democrats. Barely one-third of the 192 Republicans have more than six years' service in the House. The opposing tides of the 1964 and 1968 elections and the wave of retirements this past year really cleaned out the Republican side of the aisle.

But even among the more stable Democratic majority, there has been a largely invisible process of self-cleansing taking place. The Democratic members in the new Congress will be men and women who have come to Washington since 1964, and only 101 members on the majority side have more than a decade of seniority.

What does this shift of generations in the House imply? In many ways, the most important fact is that the members of the new Congress have a sense of pride in their own House, a pride of ownership in or reason to defend—the landmark pieces of domestic legislation of the New Deal, the Fair Deal, the New Frontier or the Great Society. They were not part of that pattern of lawmaking, any more than they were part of the decision-making that led us into the Vietnam quagmire.

That should suggest to Richard Nixon, who found the floor of the House the most favorable legislative ground in his first term, that there is even more opportunity in the second term to shape a post-New Deal-Great Society domestic program, if he is so minded.

The implications of the generational change are even greater for the House as an institution than they are for its legislative output. The House is the point of entry to national politics for bright young men and women. And the new majority in the House is likely to differ, not just in age, but in character, from its predecessors.

Like those entering other trades and professions, the House new bloods are men and women impatient with the old ways of doing business; less willing to "move up the chairs," waiting silently for years for their turn at a subcommittee chairmanship; less deferential to their elders; and more insistent on grabbing a piece of the action now.

#### Mood of House

The changes made in the past four years in House rules and procedures, weakening the seniority system, opening more matters to public debate and floor decision—point the way in which the House is likely to move dramatically in the coming four years.

The old partnerships that dominated the House—Borah and Taft, Clegg and McNamara, and Clegg and McNamara—have been broken up by the retirement or defeat this past year of one or both the partners. Because this move toward replacement by the new blood is the kind of paternalistic power they represented.

The House is changing. It is becoming more open and less predictable, more volatile, and less manageable, more independent and less partisan. It is a fresh place, in terms of its membership, its spirit, and—if one can say so in advance—a more hopeful place, if not less a mirror of the contradictions in the country it represents.

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Credit Curbs  
inevitable,  
Cello Saysat Rules Out Freeze  
in Wages and Prices

BERN, Nov. 28 (AP).—President Helmut Schmidt today declared that the government will not likely be able to check inflation in Switzerland.

Mr. Schmidt also made plain that the government's policy on capital imports, reduced during the monetary shock last summer, are not likely to be lifted in the foreseeable future.

He predicted the restrictions on foreign currency, sharp limitations on borrowing abroad and a ban on the sale of real estate to foreigners will bear fruit next year.

Mr. Schmidt noted that some of the measures have been produced the hoped-for effect, but he said the results will be in spring. "We must persevere," he urged.

The president reiterated a warning announcement yesterday that a wage and price freeze was out as a weapon against inflation, which last month was running at an annual rate of 10.5 percent.

The only way out of such a dire straits would be new upward revaluation of the franc, he explained, "and that is not in the question," he added.

The federal budget, totaling 11 billion francs (about \$2.6 billion) for 1973, is a deficit of 195 million francs, Mr. Schmidt said.

He noted that all public budgets, including those of the cantons, municipalities, the federal government and the postal administration would have an accumulated deficit of about 3 billion francs, a time of a super-boom ended by Switzerland this is a disaster, he said.

The federal cabinet has scheduled an extraordinary session Friday to decide on new anti-inflationary measures.

German Surplus  
Trade Widens  
during October

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—West Germany's trade surplus widened to 2.6 billion dollars in October, a 1.6 billion dollar increase from 1.0 billion in September.

The Federal Statistics Office said today.

Over the first 10 months of the year, the trade surplus totaled 15.6 billion dollars against 13.1 billion in the same period of 1971.

Exports in October totaled 11.8 billion dollars, 1.3 billion more than in September and 1.1 billion more than the level of October last year.

Imports increased to 14.4 billion dollars in October, 2.3 billion higher than in September and 2.8 billion above the level of October 1971.

Imports increased by 6 percent to 10.8 billion dollars in the first months of this year while exports advanced 8 percent to 12.1 billion compared with the same period of 1971.

After combining these figures with those for the previous months, the balance of payments surplus of 15 billion dollars in October last year, a deficit of 300 million in September and a surplus of 600 million in October last year.

Italian Gap Narrows  
ROME, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Italy had a trade deficit of 38 billion lire (\$63.3 million) in October, an improvement from a deficit of 49 billion lire in October 1971, official but seasonal figures showed today.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## VW Again No. 1 in Germany

Volkswagenwerk regained its No. 1 position in the West German auto market in October for the first time this year. New vehicle registration figures from the Federal Motor Office show VW registrations totaled 40,600 last month compared with 38,800 for Adam Opel, subsidiary of General Motors. But Opel held its lead for the first 10 months of the year, registering 397,500 new passenger and estate cars compared with VW's 361,800.

## U.S. Aids Chrysler Test Engine

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will sign a \$5.4-million contract with Chrysler Corp. to improve its gas turbine engine. The three-year contract, expected to be signed in a few weeks, calls for Chrysler to build seven engines, two of which would be turned over to the agency. The unusual contract would be the first between EPA and one of the major auto makers for research and development of a commercial engine. The aim of the work is to reduce nitrogen oxides produced by the turbine, increase mileage at low speeds and better the turbine's reliability through improved manufacturing techniques.

## Japan Electronics Exports Curb

The Electronic Industries Association of Japan decided to voluntarily restrict exports of 24 electronic items for one year retroactive to Sept. 1 to cooperate in the government's drive to avoid a second yen revaluation. The 24 items include phonographs, radio sets, hi-fi speaker systems and their amplifiers, cathode-ray tubes for both black and white and color television sets, thermionic tubes for telecommunication receivers, tape recorders and tape decks. The association said it expects exports of these items during the period to drop to \$1.65 billion, about 10 percent less than would have been the case otherwise.

## After 'Riches to Rags' Slump in Assets

## Fund Promoter Finds Haven in Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP-DJ).

In the fall of 1968, Cloris W. McAlpin, a Texas-born mutual fund promoter, had a \$200,000 home in England, a \$400,000 yacht and a chauffeur-driven Rolls-Royce to take him to his London office in the posh Mayfair district.

"Mac used to have a saying," says a former aide, "it costs me \$50 a minute to live."

Then things went down. The 1969-70 stock market slump shrank the assets of his Capital Growth Fund from a peak of perhaps \$90 million to about \$22.5 million by mid-1970.

Many of the fund's 16,000 shareholders sustained huge losses. The fund's sales office in Zurich was forced to shut by tougher Swiss regulations on foreign investment funds. Mr. McAlpin's own wealth sharply declined and he had to give up many of his expensive possessions.

Partial Comeback  
But the energetic, 55-year-old Mr. McAlpin appears to have made at least a partial comeback by finding a haven in Costa Rica.

(Robert L. Vesco, accused yesterday by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission of diverting more than \$224 million from funds managed by Investors Overseas Service, has reportedly purchased a ranch in Costa Rica.)

Even before his mutual fund's fortunes began to sink, Mr. McAlpin made a business deal with Jose Figueres, a distinguished Latin American liberal who is now the president of Costa Rica.

President Figueres says he is eager to attract foreign investment to his country, whose population is only 1.8 million, and he says he does not intend becoming a "financial policeman" scrutinizing the past activities of foreign promoters in Costa Rica.

Mr. Figueres had been president in the 1940s and from 1953 to 1958. He was out of office when he made his deal with Mr. McAlpin.

EIB Issue  
Sets Record

PARIS, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The European Investment Bank set a record today by raising the amount of its 15-year Eurobond by \$10 million to a total of \$75 million.

According to banks managing the offering, the increase makes it the largest single issue of straight long-term debt ever placed on the Euro-market, topping the \$70-million Shell issue marketed last January.

The coupon was fixed at 7 percent and it was priced at a discount so that investors paid \$95 for each \$1,000 face-value bond. About 30 percent of the EIB issue—the largest single amount—was placed directly in Italy, issue managers report.

McAlpin in 1968, though he was preparing to launch a successful campaign for the presidency, to which he was elected in February 1970. At the time Mr. Figueres made the deal, he was running a family-controlled enterprise called Sociedad Agricola Industrial San Cristobal SA, which owned a coffee plantation and produced rope. The firm was in poor financial shape; Mr. Figueres was eager to revitalize it with new capital.

Later Mr. McAlpin and Capital Growth Fund, then a Bahamas-based mutual fund that he had formed and headed, Mr. McAlpin agreed that Capital Growth Fund would pay \$2 million in cash for 50 percent of San Cristobal's stock, according to Capital Growth's financial reports. The transaction was approved in September 1968.

"S.S. Give Up"  
Mr. McAlpin at the time was making about \$200,000 a year, he says. Some of his income came from "give-ups," rebates from commissions paid brokerage firms that bought and sold securities for Capital Growth's investment portfolio. Mr. McAlpin concedes that the New York Stock Exchange has rules prohibiting member firms from kicking back commissions to customers, but he insists that "everything we did, we did legally." He will not be specific, however. He adds that the give-ups helped pay for his yacht, which he christened "Give Up."

According to Mr. McAlpin, Mr. Figueres helped introduce him to top officials of the Costa Rican government, then headed by President Jose Figueres Fournier. Though Costa Rica ordinarily requires that Americans establish a five-year residency to earn citizenship, Mr. McAlpin says he became a citizen by early 1969.

That put him beyond the reach of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, though he heatedly denies that potential tax hassles persuaded him to switch citizenship. During the 1969-70 period, Mr. McAlpin also was appointed Costa Rica's economic representative to the Common Market and wound up as "minister counselor" in the embassy in Belgium.

Last year, he completed his move to Costa Rica when he closed down Capital Growth's

European sales offices and moved his headquarters to the Bahamas to San Jose. He sees nothing out of the way in the red-carpet treatment Costa Rica gave him. "At the time," he says, "I was a successful financier. I was making a big investment in an up-and-coming country."

Mr. McAlpin says he agrees with assessments that the San Cristobal stock bought by Capital Growth was not worth anywhere near the \$2 million paid for it, but he adds that "it sure looked good to me in 1968."

Mr. McAlpin's own wealth was based on his 500,000 shares of New Providence Securities, the firm that managed Capital Growth's investment portfolio. These shares traded for as much as \$19 each in 1968. Today they are worth "as a speculative issue," says Mr. McAlpin—from 25 cents to 50 cents each. "We grew too fast," he says. "We got too rich. Our management company was sadly neglected." A former aide says, also, that the fund tended to hold on to losing investments too long instead of selling fast and cutting its losses.

The scandal surrounding IOS Ltd. also hurt Capital Growth. In 1971, shareholders began redeeming their Capital Growth shares in one massive wave. The fund was converted to a closed-end investment company, Capital Growth Co. SA.

"We couldn't stay in business another two months if we didn't stop redeeming shares," Mr. McAlpin says. Capital Growth's shareholders had bought at prices ranging from \$4 to \$18.66 a share. Today, the fund's wholly owned trading subsidiary, Universal Venture Capital of Beirut, Lebanon, offers to buy at \$12.2 a share and sell at \$14.1 a share.

Despite his setbacks, Mr. McAlpin remains optimistic about the future of Capital Growth and New Providence Securities. Capital Growth, though its assets now are down to \$18 million, is operating profitably, he says. New Providence Securities, which is registered in Panama for tax reasons, is running in the red, he says, but should turn the corner in five years.

Last summer, Capital Growth bought a \$3 million, 14,000-acre cattle ranch southwest of San Jose. The ranch, known as Chaparral, employs 150 hands and has 4,300 head of cattle. "We're raising and breeding cattle for the European market," says Mr. McAlpin. He seems to enjoy his new role as cattle baron after his frenetic wheeling and dealing in Europe.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Star (1 per \$)	2.2533	2.2537
Scg. Tr. (A)	44.25-26	44.25-26
Scg. Tr. (B)	44.25-26	44.25-26
Deutsche mark	3.1899-35	3.2094-29
Swiss franc	6.2513-33	6.2523-33
Danish krona	36.88-92	36.85-92
Scandinavian	5.05-078	5.0475-0550
Fr. Tr. (A)	5.051-0535	5.0475-0518
Fr. Tr. (B)	5.052-057	5.052-057
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	62.30-34	59.40-40
Pound	62.45-48	62.46-47
Schilling	33.14-16	33.19-21
Sw. krona	4.1457-32	4.1457-32
Swiss franc	5.7529-32	5.7570-76
Yen	301.10	301.10

At Free. B: Commercial.

Merger Voted  
For Belgian  
Holding FirmFour-Way Link Forms  
Nation's 2d Biggest

BRUSSELS, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Belgium's four-way holding companies merger, combining the Lambert and De Lamotte interests, received final approval today when shareholders of Cie. Lambert pour l'Industrie et le Commerce voted in favor of capital increases and other measures necessary to absorb the three other firms.

The new company, Cie. Bruxelles Lambert pour l'Industrie et le Commerce, will have assets of 11.28 billion Belgian francs (about \$254 million). It will be the second-largest holding company in Belgium.

The new entity's interests go well beyond the financially oriented sector that Cie. Lambert favored. Besides banking and insurance, they include steel-making, brewing, tourism and glassmaking.

Same Policy  
But Baron Lambert, chairman, said Brussels Lambert would continue its predecessor company's policy of confining itself to providing financial services and refraining from direct participation in the running of the group's industrial companies.

He spoke optimistically about Brussels Lambert's future and said its financial results, including the dividend, would probably be higher in 1973 than in 1971. The merger, which the Lambert group had sought for years, is retroactive to Jan. 1 of this year.

He said Brussels Lambert would pursue an investment policy based on four principles: Furnishing risk capital to firms with adequate profitability, helping companies rationalize and develop, providing a variety of non-bank financial services and being an institutional investor in certain large enterprises.

He reaffirmed, however, that Brussels Lambert's biggest shareholding in terms of value, 9.3 percent of Banque de Bruxelles, did not portend a merger between it and Banque Lambert. Banque de Bruxelles, Belgium's second largest bank, was the basis of the De Lamotte empire, but it subsequently went its own way and the De Lamotte family centered its holdings in Brufina and Cofinidus, two parties to the just approved merger. Cofinidus is the fourth party to the link.

Lyons Net Rises  
43% in Half Year  
LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—J. Lyons & Co. said today its net profit increased 47.6 percent in the six months ended Sept. 15.

The food products and restaurant company said net profit totaled \$3.1 million or 11.4 pence a share, compared with \$2.1 million, or 8.7 pence a share, a year earlier.

Sales amounted to \$201 million, up from \$244 million. The company said that in view of the government's freeze on dividends, it is restricting its interim dividend to 2.9 pence a share, effectively unchanged from last year's interim dividend after adjustment for rights issue.

Lyons had said earlier it intended to pay an interim dividend of 4 pence a share.

## But Initial Oct. Reading Is Up

U.S. 'Leading' Index Drops  
For First Time in 11 Months

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—The government's index of leading business indicators—which is supposed to foreshadow the general trend of the economy—declined in September for the first time since October 1970.

The index initially was reported as showing a 0.4 percent gain on the basis of preliminary data, when only eight of the 13 component yardsticks were available.

The revision was reported today by the Commerce Department as it released the preliminary October reading, which showed a 0.6 percent rise to 147.5 on the 1967-based average. Three of the October components—stock prices, orders for plant and equip-

ment and industrial materials prices—rose, the average work week was unchanged and four-building permits, initial unemployment claims, durable goods orders and the price-labor cost ratio—declined.

Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs Harold Passer said the primary reason for the downward revision in the September index was new data on installment credit, which showed a smaller gain in September than August.

"In the perspective of the last several months, the index retains its strong upward and continues to indicate that vigorous growth lies ahead for the economy," Mr. Passer said.

## Broker Backs U.S. Steel

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Peter F. Marcus has a rather blunt view of U.S. Steel: "It's the least popular company in the least popular industry," declares the 34-year-old steel industry specialist at Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., a leading research-oriented brokerage concern.

If you think he is harsh on the company, you are wrong. Rated in a recent survey of money managers as one of the 10 best analysts in the country, Mr. Marcus is telling institutional clients that the time is ripe for buying stock in U.S. Steel.

The analyst, who has been covering the steel industry for the past 11 years, will undoubtedly have to use a lot of hard sell to get his message across. The stock has been a dismal performer over the past decade, far underperforming the market.

From a \$100-plus price tag in 1958, the shares of the country's biggest steel-maker plunged to as low as \$25 last year. The security has now recovered somewhat and closed today at \$4 1/2, but there is still much lingering suspicion about the stock.

Mr. Marcus stresses that his eyes are not closed to the potential problems, but he argues that "fundamentals are improving" and he sees a combination of circumstances developing during the next 10 years that should enable U.S. Steel to triple its earnings.

Aside from his expectations of an improved business climate, the analyst asserts that U.S. Steel should be a major beneficiary of renewed vigor in both consumer durable goods and the capital equipment markets. Further, he expects the company to outperform the industry over the years ahead through heavy cost-cutting, improvement of facilities, a more productive product mix and the diversion of a substantial portion of its cash flow into more promising non-steel areas.

For the current year, Mr. Marcus projects earnings at a disappointing \$2.60 to \$2.90 a share, versus \$2.85 last year. For 1973, he sees earnings rising to between \$3 and \$3.75, assuming a strong economy. Taking a longer term view, which is the analyst's investment thesis toward U.S. Steel, he thinks earnings will rise to at least \$6 a share by 1977 and to a minimum \$9 a share in 1982.

## Mart Seen at Peak in April

LONDON, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—"Our conviction on the U.S. economy and the stock market is greater than on the type of stocks to own, and we are tentatively looking for the market to top out again next April," Chuck Brumie, a partner in Oppenheimer & Co., the New York brokerage house, told an institutional investors' conference which opened here today.

"The U.S. economic outlook over the next three to six months is better than it is ever likely to be again, both in absolute terms and relative to the rest of the world. Long-term prospects are also better than most people believe," he added.

The best value in stocks is in small to medium-sized companies, he told the conference, sponsored by the U.S. magazine Institutional Investor. Although Oppenheimer is not against the holding of high multiple price-earnings stocks and cyclical stocks, Mr. Brumie said the firm expects great growth over the next few months in second-line stocks.

He said that earnings of small to medium-sized companies are growing faster than those of larger companies, and added, "We think these companies will continue to have superior growth and earnings through 1973."

## Ramada Eyes Japan

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 28 (AP-DJ).—Ramada Inns Inc. and Chori Co., a Tokyo-based trading firm, said today they are planning a joint venture to develop 50 Ramada Inns hotels in Japan in the next five to 10 years. The venture is subject to signing of final agreements, government authorization and approval by directors of both firms.

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Prices Gain  
In Active  
N.Y. TradeBut Dow Index Loses  
Most of Early Advance

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices steadied today following the burst of profit-taking yesterday as market features included strength in toy issues, select railroads and U.S. Steel.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved up 1.58 to 1,019.24, following its sell-off of 7.45 in the previous session. Cited as one reason for the decline yesterday was investor uncertainty over the course of the Vietnam peace talks in Paris.

That gave traders a perfect excuse to take some profits, inasmuch as the Dow had boomed ahead more than 100 points between mid-October and last Friday's record close at 1,025.21.

At the volume leader, rose 1 1/4 to 13 1/8 and this sparked a recovery in the toy group, which also benefited from hopes of a strong Christmas selling season. Mattel, which traded as high as 34 3/4 earlier this year, reported 9-month earnings of more than \$6 million, compared with a loss exceeding \$4 million one year earlier.

Among the other takers, Ideal Toy gained 1 3/8 to 14 5/8, while Milton Bradley advanced 7 8 to 39 3/4.

Railroad gainers included Union Pacific, up 3 3/8 to 61 3/8, and Burlington Northern, up 2 1/4 to 48 1/2. Barons noted this week that the railroads will receive increased business by hauling wheat for the Soviets—and that their earnings are "on the upgrade."

Trading was active. Volume rose to 19.21 million shares from 18.19 million yesterday.

Prices edged higher in fairly active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.04 to 26.74. Advances topped declines 405 against 440. Turnover was 4.48 million shares, compared with 3.71 million yesterday.

## Earnings Reports

Jewel Cos.		
Third Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	448.1	411.9
Profits (millions)	5.11	4.76
Per Share	0.68	0.64
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,459.4	1,314.9
Profits (millions)	17.12	16.3
Per Share	2.29	2.19
Macy (R.H.)		
First Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	269.4	246.9
Profits (millions)	8.21	5.36
Per Share	0.61	0.53

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

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High Low Div. Yr. % P/E High Low Last Chg	High Low Div. Yr. % P/E High Low Last Chg	High Low Div. Yr. % P/E High Low Last Chg	High Low Div. Yr. % P/E High Low Last Chg
1972- 1971- 1970- 1969- 1968- 1967- 1966- 1965- 1964- 1963- 1962- 1961- 1960- 1959- 1958- 1957- 1956- 1955- 1954- 1953- 1952- 1951- 1950- 1949- 1948- 1947- 1946- 1945- 1944- 1943- 1942- 1941- 1940- 1939- 1938- 1937- 1936- 1935- 1934- 1933- 1932- 1931- 1930- 1929- 1928- 1927- 1926- 1925- 1924- 1923- 1922- 1921- 1920- 1919- 1918- 1917- 1916- 1915- 1914- 1913- 1912- 1911- 1910- 1909- 1908- 1907- 1906- 1905- 1904- 1903- 1902- 1901- 1900- 1899- 1898- 1897- 1896- 1895- 1894- 1893- 1892- 1891- 1890- 1889- 1888- 1887- 1886- 1885- 1884- 1883- 1882- 1881- 1880- 1879- 1878- 1877- 1876- 1875- 1874- 1873- 1872- 1871- 1870- 1869- 1868- 1867- 1866- 1865- 1864- 1863- 1862- 1861- 1860- 1859- 1858- 1857- 1856- 1855- 1854- 1853- 1852- 1851- 1850- 1849- 1848- 1847- 1846- 1845- 1844- 1843- 1842- 1841- 1840- 1839- 1838- 1837- 1836- 1835- 1834- 1833- 1832- 1831- 1830- 1829- 1828- 1827- 1826- 1825- 1824- 1823- 1822- 1821- 1820- 1819- 1818- 1817- 1816- 1815- 1814- 1813- 1812- 1811- 1810- 1809- 1808- 1807- 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## Eurodollar

Nov. 28, 1972  
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6	1/16	6
6	3/4	6

100

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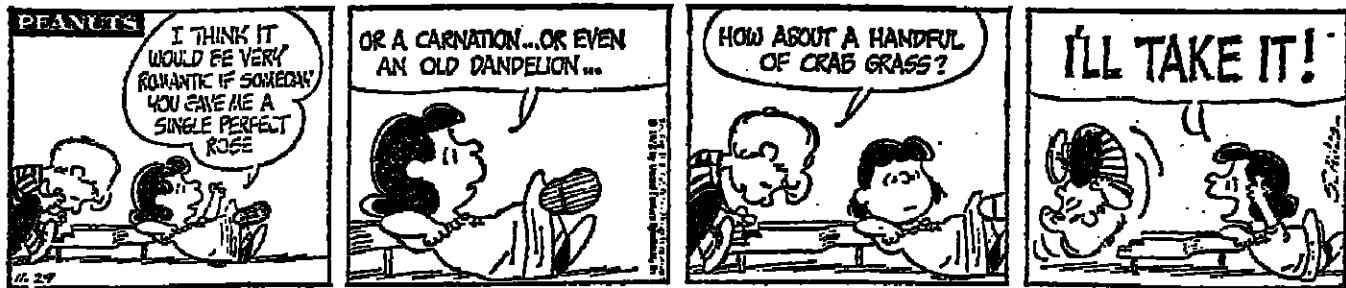
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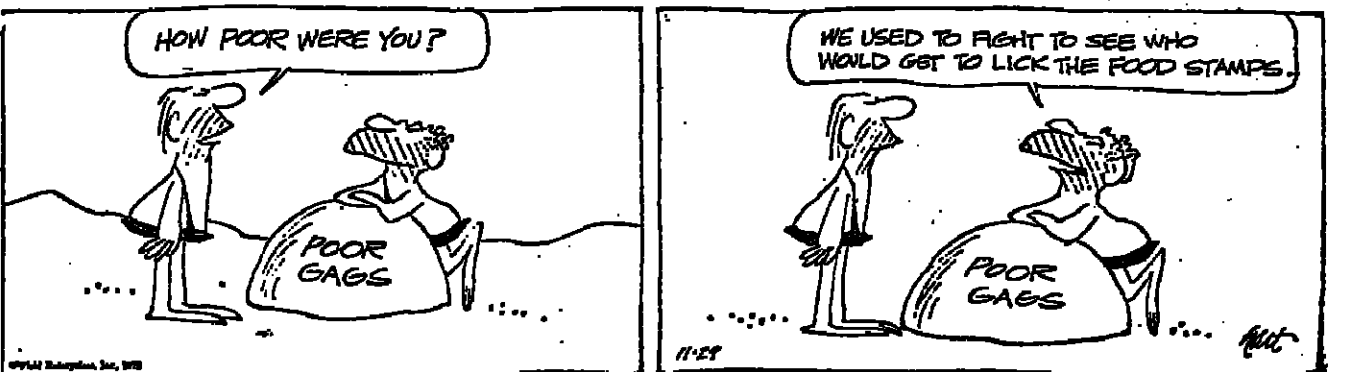
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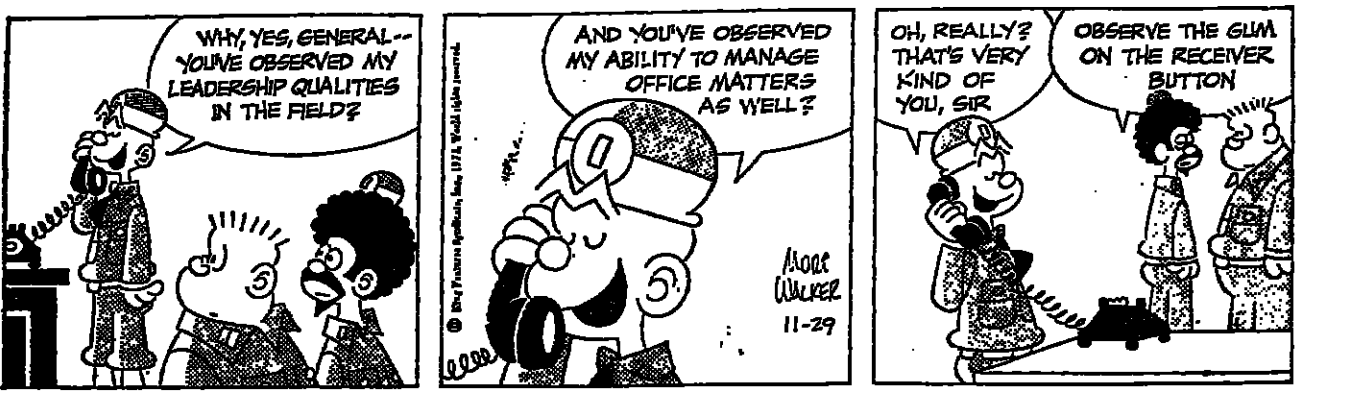
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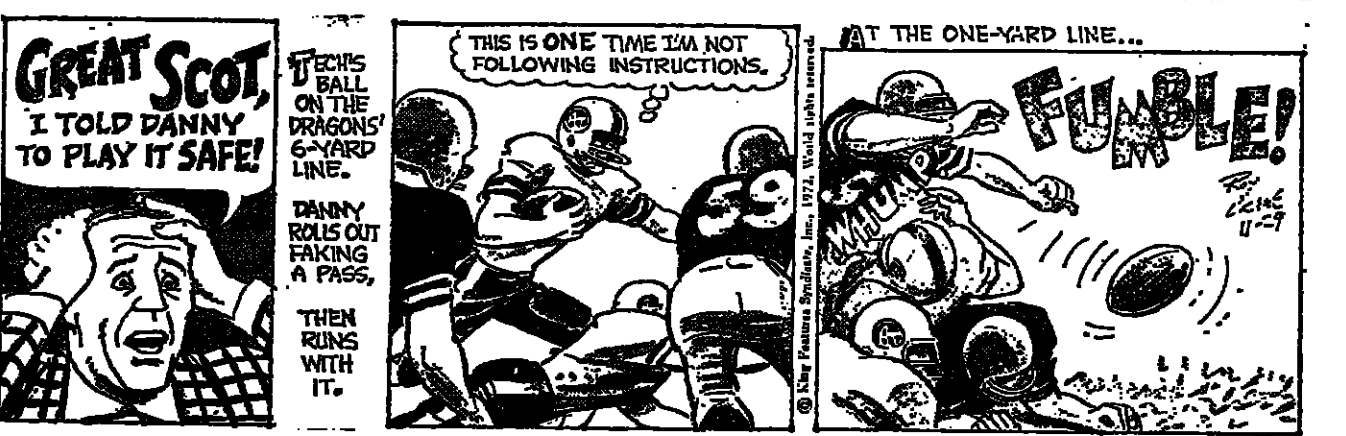
BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Most expert partnerships with ambitions at the national level have an armory of bidding devices and special understandings. One such device that can be adopted easily by those who play weak two-bids is the Roman Two-Diamond opening, promising a strong three-suited hand. Such hands are awkward to bid in standard methods, for the opener has great difficulty in describing his strength and distribution. North made the conventional opening, and his partner responded two no-trump. This was positive and asked North to clarify his distribution. In the original form of the convention, North would now bid his short suit. But the partnership was following a suggestion made by Benito Garozzo, the Italian star, in a slightly different form. North was required to bid the suit immediately below his shortage, so three diamonds showed that he was short in hearts. The advantage of this maneuver is that the short suit can then be used artificially as a further inquiry about North's hand. South's next play was a small spade, and West wisely grabbed the spade ace and returned a heart. This gave South an easy overtrick.

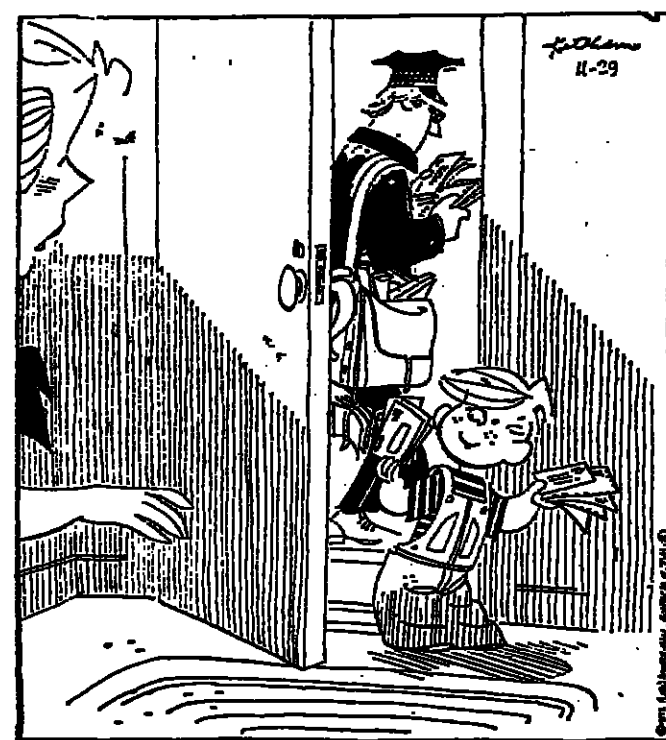
NORTH (D)		EAST	
♠ KQ64	♠ 8	♠ A10732	♠ 95
♥ 6	♥ 9	♥ 8752	♥ KJ104
♦ A972	♦ AK43	♦ Q8	♦ K10
♣ 102	♣ QJ975	♣ 102	♣ QJ975

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	West
2♦	Pass	2NT
3♦	Pass	3♥
3♦	Pass	3NT
Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade three.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAGIT

LYDIO

DILBOE

TYKONT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

YOU'RE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BASIN EXACT ABUSED CANDID

Answer: Made a dent in the history of literature - BANTS

BOOKS

THE DEATH OF THE AUTOMOBILE

By John Jerome.

Drawings by Robert Osborn. Norton, 288 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by John Canaday.

SO many Americans have come to fear, distrust and even detest the Detroit automobile today that to have had your doubts early in the game has become a kind of distinction. I am glad to say that the last automobile I loved was a Ford V-8 convertible with rumble seat purchased in 1934 and turned in--what an emotional moment!--at war--in 1938 for the first of a series of cars, including one of foreign manufacture, each of which in turn I came to loathe. I haven't owned one of the damned things for 18 years now, and began sticking pins into wax models and melting them down, with incantations, when tall fust and two-tone paint jobs came in. Hence the most optimistic title of all books on this season, publishing lists is for me "The Death of the Automobile," and I only hope that Mr. Jerome's report of the monster's imminent demise is not greatly exaggerated. Air pollution, which has been the catalyst for public alarm; dangerousness, which, as revealed by Ralph Nader, has made him a kind of holy man for the abused and hiked consumer; inefficiency, as the cities and highways approach complete traffic stasis, and sheer ugliness into the bargain, are in themselves not so much major issues that can be remedied separately as the interlocked components of an ecological and economic disaster. So pervasive is it that the automobile may be an ineradicable cancer--if not for our planet, at least for the American continent and Europe, which is not far behind us. (Look at Paris, already clogged and stinking.) The most alarming part of Mr. Jerome's book, for anyone who has come to hate the automobile for its obvious effects on our lives without analyzing the structure of its viciousness, is his apparently irrefutable argument that every remedy we have tried so far has backfired to worsen the situation, with one supposed boon, the Interstate Highway System, leading the other toboggan runs in the race toward Armageddon. He ticks off 17 arguments--I hope they come to be known as Jerome's 17-Point Catechism--against the I.H.S. His arguments are that it systematically devastates historical regions and parks, kills inner-city retail activity, removes property from tax rolls at the very time cities are starving for revenue, concentrates high-speed traffic at dangerous levels, becomes a Big Casino for land speculators and puts community planning into their hands, increases population imbalance, subsidizes commercial users at the expense of private users, militates against development of workable public transit systems, costs too much, and causes congestion, urban flight, and a host of environmental evils. In short, it compounds every problem that it is supposed to ameliorate as well as other problems we never suspected it would affect. At the moment, Mr. Jerome finds European cars less virulent than Detroit's. They are, holds, better engineered than shoddy, technologically an American product, which De improves only reluctantly put under duress. But for manufacturers, including the ones, whose potential for client engineering has been concentrated in other products (cameras, televisions, and radios), are beginning learn from Detroit that a part of the public-be-damned and hell-with-the-planet can be a easiest profit. The automobile manufacturers, Mr. Jerome, are the present-day exiles of the old-time Ro Barons, who made fortunes spotting a virgin continent in state of developing it. Because the automobile in try is the most powerful factor in our national economy out of each six of us, Jerome's book notes, works living that depends rather dilly on automobile sales. Detroit's combination of a powerful salesmanship and in answer to the public good led to a crisis where the a mobile is on our national science as consumers, shouldn't be able to step into a car today without feeling guilty. If you can, you won't be able to after reading Mr. Jerome's outline of the situation. As what is to come, he is less sure. He is anything else would him in the position of prophet and his book's determining factual, statistical, in a way, would make visionary speculations an irrational conclusion. He does feel that the resurrection of mass transit system should be the first step. (One instead of 80 automobiles, train instead of thousands) feels that when things get enough, they will remedy the evils as they seem ready to with public feeling so uneasy if it is not too late. "The automobile will die when its use comes unbearable"--unless we first. He ends the book suggesting that the human foot is "transportation solution" hasn't had a great deal of technological support in recent years but might be the salvation of yet. We have all tried it in New York, getting out of a bus stalled in traffic, and walking home, more seriously, he suggests it we go into analysis to resolve our mobility complex, up-date the wartime question, "Is this trip necessary?" and extend it to an examination of a way life. Mr. Jerome writes with clarity and enough humor make the book palatable without lessening its punch--and to Robert Osborn's black-and-white drawings from stealing the show. I hope everybody reads "The Death of the Automobile." Even better, if Detroit has rebuilt all it has to do is make them in cars, not in words.

CROSSWORD

By Will We

ACROSS

1 California

5 Debate

10 Kind of bag or tune

14 Test

15 Welland or Kiel

16 Swoboda and others

17 Gemstone

18 Royal Russian

20 Famous word butcher

22 Luggage item

23 French river

24 Become clear

25 Toast

28 -- strength

31 Washroom: Abbr.

32 Asian antelope

34 Growing out

35 Feed

36 Office implement

40 Mardi

41 Port of Majorca

43 Jeeves, e.g.

45 Mimic

46 Fasten, in carpentry

48 Container

50 Laugh, in Lyon

51 Warm-sea fish

52 Friday's friend

55 Use of a wrong term

59 Canadian city

61 Basilica part

62 Arabian area

63 Theoretic

64 Journalist's Abel

65 Mineo et al.

66 Invited

67 Use the dice

DOWN

1 Bust's companion

2 Harp, in Italy

3 Kind of African goat

4 Eases

5 Grew together

6 Gear for Figaro

7 Scottish morse

8 Cairo initials

9 Rains or lions

10 Gathered edge

11 Writer Pierre

12 Letter inserts: Abbr.

13 Tennis-tour name

19 -- Triste

21 Greek letters

24 Watch bearing

25 Splashing sound

26 North African port

27 Convex molding

28 Complete

29 Zhivago's love

30 Storehouse

32 Delighted, in Paris

33 Donkey, in Boin

37 Ralph and Faye

38 Reinstated

42 Negatively charged

43 Sea bird

47 Singer: goat

48 Oklahoma

51 Dice

52 Musical: Abbr.

53 City on an Italian map

54 Soviet river

55 Pianist

56 Thelonious (Channel gulf)

57 Malignant

58 Dance

60 Faroe winds



# Acquire Messersmith; Astros Get Agee

## Dodgers Trade Robinson to Angels

IONOLULU, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Robinson, the only man in baseball history to be named the Most Valuable Player in both leagues, was the key figure in a seven-player swap today as he and pitcher Bill Singer and another player traded to the California Angels by the Los Angeles Dodgers for one-time winner Andy Messersmith and third baseman Ken Mullen.

Along with Robinson and Singer, the Angels also acquired infielder Billy Grabarkewitz and pitcher Mike Shuler from the Dodgers.

A major trade yesterday, New York Mets dealt Tommie Agee to Houston for rookie Richie Zisk.

Marked the second time in 1972, Agee, 37, has been traded in many years. The Baltimore Orioles, with whom he was traded in 1966 after leading them to a world championship, dealt him to the Dodgers in a five-player trade during last year's season. He batted .251 in 103 games for the Dodgers this season, driving in 59 runs and hitting 19 homers.

He Messersmith, the 28-year-old pitcher, also is a former two-time winner, achieving that total in the Dodgers in 1969. He



Frank Robinson



Tommie Agee

...To wear new uniforms.

contracted hepatitis during the 1970 season, however, and has not regained his form. He has won only 24 while losing 38 over the past three seasons and last year was just 6-16 with a 3.67 earned-run average.

Grabarkewitz, 26, batted .289 and drove in 34 runs for the Dodgers in 1970 but has spent most of the last two years on the disabled list with an assortment

of injuries. This past season he played in only 54 games and batted just .167.

Valentine, 22, was once tabbed as a future Pete Rose by the Dodgers front office and has shown signs of becoming a good hitter. This past season, alternating between the infield and the outfield, he hit .274 in 119 games with three homers and 33 runs batted in.

Strahler, a 25-year-old right-hander, appeared in only 19 games last season and posted a 1-2 record with a 3.25 ERA. Mullen, 30, began his big-league career with the Dodgers in 1963 but was traded along with Frank Howard, to the Washington Senators in 1964. The Senators traded him to California in 1970. This past season Mullen batted .289, with nine homers and 34 runs batted in.

Messersmith, 27, won 20 games for the Angels in 1971 but spent much of this past season on the disabled list and compiled only an 8-11 record with a 2.81 earned-run average in 170 innings.

Agee, one of the key factors in the Mets' march to their 1955 world championship in 1969 slumped during the past season, winding up with a .227 average, 47 runs batted in and 13 homers. In 1971, he hit .285 and in 1969, had 76 RBI and 36 homers.

The deal for the left-handed hitting, 26-year-old Childs followed one with Cleveland in which the Mets acquired right-handed pitcher Phil Hennigan for left-handed pitcher Brent Strom and right-hander Bob Rauch.

Earlier in the day, the Yankees outbid 10 other clubs for third baseman Graig Nettles in exchange for catcher-first baseman Johnny Kille, outfielder Rusty Torres, infielder Jerry Kenney and rookie outfielder Charlie Spikes. Over the weekend, the Yankees acquired outfielder Milt Alou from Oakland for pitcher Rob Gardner and a player to be named later this week.

Detroit and Pittsburgh also did a little business, the Tigers getting outfielder Dick Sharon, a .288 hitter with Charleston of the International League, for a pair of pitchers, Jim Foy and Norm McRae, the Pirates then sent the pair to Charleston.

Cincinnati figured in one of the five deals made here but it was a minor one. The Reds received outfielder Bill Voss from St. Louis for pitcher Pat Jacquez. Both Voss and Jacquez then were sent to minor league clubs.

After the Phils picked Brubaker, the Texas Rangers selected left-handed pitcher Ken Esposito of Tidewater of the International League.

Each drafted player cost \$25,000.

## Smith Scared by Connors in Tennis

BARCELONA, Spain, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Stan Smith, struggling to his form, labored to a 6-7, 5-7 victory over 20-year-old hander Jimmy Connors today in the opening match of the Commercial Union Masters tennis tournament.

Smith's defending champion, Nastase of Romania needed 40 minutes to defeat American Davis Cup player Tom Gorman, 6-3, 6-3, and Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia routed Andres Gimenez, 6-3, 6-2.

Smith, the Wimbledon champion, pulled his game together early to win after losing service at the start of the game.

Connors, from Belleville, Ill., is youngest of the eight players competing for a first prize of \$14,000. They are playing in two groups, each group decided on a round-robin

Spain and American Jimmy Connors.

Nastase won the 1972 U.S. title at Forest Hills and won \$50,000 by finishing first in the Commercial Union Grand Prix, in which Connors was third and Connors seventh.

"I'm delighted by the cooperation I've received from the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association and its

new general chairman of the indoor circuit, Stan Malles," Connors said yesterday.

But soon afterward, the USLTA notified Connors that it would not sanction the tournament scheduled for Washington from March 19 to 23. Those dates conflict with a World Championship Tennis tournament also scheduled for the Washington area.

## Pro Hockey, Basketball Statistics

**NBA Scoring**

Player	FG	FT	Pts.	Reb.	Ass.
Archibald, K.C.O.	289	177	755	34.3	11.1
Scott, Phoenix	229	135	515	21.4	11.1
Haywood, Seattle	231	114	529	27.0	11.1
Wick, Portland	195	105	495	24.8	11.1
Hudson, Atlanta	218	84	524	24.3	11.1
Lanier, Detroit	187	87	481	24.1	11.1
Naravich, Atlanta	189	99	478	23.8	11.1
Harvey, Boston	184	84	462	23.1	11.1
Blag, Detroit	173	107	453	22.7	11.1
West, L.A.	188	109	457	22.1	11.1

**WHA Standings**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Edmonton	14	6	1	29	75	50
Winnipeg	13	7	1	27	84	64
New York	11	11	0	22	72	78
Ottawa	10	12	1	21	65	82
Philadelphia	4	16	0	8	56	86

**ABA Scoring**

Player	FG	FT	Pts.	Reb.	Ass.
Erving, Virginia	250	123	639	32.0	11.1
McGinnis, Indiana	242	136	622	32.2	11.1
Johnson, Cincinnati	211	114	536	25.8	11.1
Thompson, Memphis	191	177	563	25.9	11.1
Wise, Utah	181	114	577	25.1	11.1
Simmons, Denver	165	81	414	21.8	11.1
Johnson, S.D.	217	82	511	21.3	11.1
Glenn, Kentucky	179	79	423	20.2	11.1
Jones, Dallas	127	61	348	19.3	11.1

**NHL Scoring**

Player	G	A	Pts.
J. Lemelin, Montreal	19	15	34
P. Esposito, Boston	14	20	34
R. O'Leary, Rangers	12	20	32
J. Bucyk, Boston	9	22	31
Y. Charbonnet, Montreal	16	14	30
G. Fenech, Buffalo	9	21	30
E. Corliss, Los Angeles	11	16	27
P. Mahovlich, Montreal	11	18	29
J. Rattelle, Rangers	10	19	29
R. Backstrom, L.A.	13	15	28

**WHA Scoring**

Player	G	A	Pts.
Bordignon, Winnipeg	18	14	32
Ward, New York	18	18	36
Stecher, New York	18	15	33
Labossiere, Houston	15	16	31

**The Scoreboard**

FOOTBALL—At Hamilton, Ontario, the Hamilton Tiger-Cats, led by rookie placekicker, Ian Hunter, defeated the Ottawa Rough Riders, 23-6, in the two-game, total point series, 30-27, and earn the right to represent the Canadian Football League's Eastern Conference in the Grey Cup game against the Saskatchewan Roughriders.

The Tiger-Cats trailed, 19-7, after the first game of the series. Primarily a passing team, the Tiger-Cats surprised Ottawa with a strong running attack. But it was the 19-year-old Hunter who accounted for most of their points. He clicked on five of six field-goal attempts, one touchdown conversion and added a single for 17 points.

## U.S. Indoor Circuit

LIBERTY, Md., Nov. 28 (UPI).—A 15-event U.S. indoor circuit, with more than 400 in prize money, was announced yesterday by promoter U.F. Roldan.

Players include the Nastase mania, John Newcombe of Australia, Manuel Orantes of

## LA Whalers Win

STON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Al recorded his first shutout in the season and the New Whalers supported him in a goal in every period last to whip the Cleveland Indians, 3-0, in a World Hockey



DEFENSIVE GUARD—Security guard tries to stop youth who ran on the field in the closing minutes of game in Miami between the Dolphins and St. Louis Cardinals.

## Dolphins Top Cards For No. 11

Remain Unbeaten With 31-0 Rout

MIAMI, Nov. 28 (WP).—The unbeaten Miami Dolphins took advantage of six St. Louis mistakes last night to score a 31-0 victory over the Cardinals and extend their winning streak to 11 games.

Safety Dick Anderson intercepted Garry Cuzzo's pass off the hands of Walker Gillette at the St. Louis 29 to set up Miami's first touchdown in the opening period. Cornerback Lloyd Mumphord ran an intercepted pass 28 yards for Miami's third touchdown with 4 minutes 11 seconds left in the third quarter to ensure the victory.

Quarterback Earl Morrall threw touchdown passes of 37 yards in the third period and 27 yards in the final quarter to Otto Stowe. They were the second-year wide receiver's first professional scores. He has been playing in place of Paul Warfield, Miami's premier receiver, who sprained an ankle two weeks ago.

The Dolphins have already clinched the American Conference East Division title and have secured a spot in the National Football League playoffs.

St. Louis scored on a 49-yard field goal by Jim Bakken with 7:58 left in the first half, and Leon Burns ran two yards for a touchdown with 8:57 remaining in the third quarter. The Cardinals' touchdown capped a 51-yard drive engineered by quarterback Jim Hart, who replaced Cuzzo in the third period after Mumphord turned Cuzzo's third interception into a Miami score.

In addition to the three interceptions, the Miami defense also halted three St. Louis drives with fumble recoveries.

## NFL Standings

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
Washington	10	1	0	200	273	153
Dallas	8	3	0	157	215	183
San Francisco	7	5	0	145	215	183
St. Louis	2	8	1	130	139	239
Philadelphia	2	8	1	127	135	234

**Eastern Division**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
Kansas City	7	4	0	136	277	219
Atlanta	6	5	0	125	215	183
Minnesota	6	5	0	124	254	192
Chicago	3	7	1	118	173	212

**Western Division**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
San Francisco	8	4	1	150	297	205
San Diego	7	5	0	143	237	207
Los Angeles	5	5	1	120	234	219
New Orleans	2	8	1	127	188	256

**AMERICAN CONFERENCE**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
Miami	11	0	0	180	308	127
New York Giants	7	5	0	143	215	183
Baltimore	4	7	0	104	180	205
Buffalo	3	8	0	173	205	204
New England	3	8	0	128	132	254

**Central Division**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
Pittsburgh	8	3	0	177	280	170
Cleveland	8	3	0	172	215	183
Cincinnati	6	5	0	145	201	175
Indianapolis	1	10	0	81	134	299

**Western Division**

Team	W	L	T	Pts.	PF	PA
Oakland	7	3	1	132	228	192
San Diego	4	6	1	109	230	261
Denver	3	8	0	137	221	252

**Monday's Games**

MIAMI 31, St. Louis 10  
 Sunday's Games  
 Buffalo at Baltimore  
 Miami at New England  
 New Orleans at New York Giants  
 Denver at Kansas City  
 Cleveland at Pittsburgh  
 Houston at Atlanta  
 Baltimore at Cincinnati  
 Oakland at St. Louis  
 Washington at Philadelphia  
 Chicago at Minnesota  
 Detroit at Green Bay

**Next Monday's Games**  
 Los Angeles at San Francisco

## Soccer Wingers Show Signs of Life

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Whether or not the winger, the natural and orthodox winger, is dead is a question which perpetually torments and intrigues the world of soccer. Ever since Sir Alf Ramsey's "wingless wonders" won the 1966 World Cup, we have been told that the winger, as such, is obsolete. Yet, there is frequent and convincing evidence that the reports of his death have been greatly exaggerated.

True, the recent, utterly tedious, World Cup international between Wales and England to Cardiff suggested that he might be dead indeed, as two of the allegedly brightest young wingers in Britain played on opposite sides and were equally ineffectual. This was a tremendous setback for those of us who still believe devotedly in the natural winger, who disdain the more orthodox point of view put recently by the

experienced Coventry City manager Joe Mercer, who said they became obsolete when four-in-one defenses led to man-to-man, instead of zonal-pivotal, marking with a center-back always covering the fullback. We would agree that there is still nothing to stop the true winger beating the fullback "down the line," on his outside, with the kind of body-serve made famous by Stanley Matthews, Tom Finney and Gertrude.

James this season really seemed to give us hope, and so did Keegan. Both play for Lancashire clubs. The 19-year-old Welshman, James, for Blackpool, the 21-year-old Keegan for Liverpool, James, admittedly in the somewhat less taxing circles of the Second Division, has scored some spectacular goals, several of them vividly televised. Keegan, who was discarded by Coventry City as a lad and bought cheaply by Liverpool from lowly Scun-

thorpe, has been buzzing like an inspired wasp. But at Cardiff, Keegan, a debutant, seemed quite overcome by the occasion. James was overplayed by the rugged Peter Storey of Arsenal, rather a fearsome figure, whom Arsenal, and even England, inexplicably tend to play in midfield.

From Italy, now comes another true winger, the 18-year-old Domenico Caso, who recently had the temerity to turn the Milan defense inside out and score a marvellous goal for Fiorentina, in Florence. He is one of several teen-agers boldly launched this season by Nils Liedholm, that distinguished former Swedish international. He comes, intriguingly, from a small town in the south, southern town which was put on the literary map of the world, at least, in Carlo Levi's "Christ Stopped at Eboli."

In Levi's book, Eboli became almost the very symbol of the depressed Italian South, but now, the South is at long last really producing good footballers, and Caso is one of them. Another is the 24-year-old Naples inside-forward, Giovanni Improbato, who is having a splendid season, and blends well with another locally born inside-forward, the international Antonio Juliano.

Until only a few years ago, to have an actual Neapolitan in the Naples side would have seemed unthinkable. One reminiscence of the experience of Donelli, an Italo-American center-forward who distinguished himself when playing for the United States in the 1934 World Cup, and scored his country's one goal against Italy, in Rome. He was signed by Naples, which prompted the remark, "At last a real Neapolitan in the Naples team!"

Another winger who has acquitted himself well this season—and is of remote Italian descent—is Arsenal's Peter Marshall. Bought from Edinburgh's Hibernian three years ago, he spent most of the time wastefully in the reserves. This year, however, his classical winger's gifts of pace, control and swerve have brought him back not only into the Arsenal First Division team, but into the reckoning for a Scottish cap. Since Peter Lorimer, the Leeds and Scotland right-winger with that phenomenal right foot, may be suspended after being provoked and sent off in the Glasgow International against Denmark, Marshall's turn may come sooner than he expected.

## Track Stars Ask Autonomy, Threaten AAU With Boycott

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 (UPI).—Top American track and field athletes are prepared to boycott major meets in the United States next year unless the Amateur Athletic Union agrees to establish total autonomy for the sport in this country.

This message will be carried to the AAU today at its annual meeting in Kansas City by a group calling itself the Committee of Concerned Coaches, Athletes and Officials. Making the presentation in behalf of the group will be Harold Connolly, the four-time Olympic hammer thrower; George Frenn, another Olympic hammer thrower; and Martha Watson, the national women's long-jump champion. The group claims a membership of more than 125, including most members of the

"We're going to ask, not demand, that various revisions be instituted for the administration of track and field," said Connolly by telephone yesterday from his home in Culver City, Calif., before departing for the meetings. "If the AAU does not see fit to bend to change, the athletes are prepared to take other measures."

Among the measures discussed at a recent meeting of the group in Newport Beach, Calif., Connolly said, were boycotts of all national championship meets and those to be shown on national television, and applying pressure on potential sponsors of the televised meets.

Connolly said the athletes' protests stemmed from "discontent" over a variety of issues, including the distribution of funds from the AAU's alleged series of top officials to support athletes in international situations.

## The Scoreboard

MOTORBOAT RACING—At Lake Havasu, Ariz., Johnnie Sans overcame a penalty and avoided the waves in taking the \$10,000 first prize money in the world championship on Lake Havasu. The 36-year-old Denver driver, in a 17-foot tunnel-bull powered by a Johnson motor, started last and then was penalized for failing to follow the late-start markings properly.

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

ERMITAGE 2 - BONAPARTE - HAUTEFILLE  
 WMA 1 - MONTPARNASSE 83 - MURAT - KINOPANORAMA  
 LIBERTÉ - MISTRAL CLUB  
 WEIL - CRYANO 7 VERNAY - WEILS MONTREUIL - ALPHA ARGENTUILL - ARTEL NOCENT

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